WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN?
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,206—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th Mar.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7212	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5277	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5277	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5264	J. P. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5264	J. P. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London; passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,076	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8. Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	29th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	13th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mris	1665	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Deluxe.	Class.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,988	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	16,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th Jun e 1901.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE three some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" DON RADUDINO	4,260	M. Saporiti	13th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2821	27th March, 1901. A. Cosmmeri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	997-8	998	1,028-8 1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605 660
3rd "	165	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Ports, Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Office and Railway. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	166 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	229 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 9 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 3 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	17 13 0	35	16 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	20 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates at other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	36	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Ear	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ram ghat, Bengal (Ld.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHUNNELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Punjab Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER POUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As, 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TREACHER & CO. LD.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GENTLEMAN'S HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN

SCARVES AND TIES.
ATHLETIC OUTFITS.
TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are hereby warned against the GREAT MANY FRAUDS, and the MOST INFERIOR QUALITY OF CIGARETTES MADE IN ADEN and other places out of Egypt, and sold under the name of EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they come really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this only name, EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

To debar all fraudulent imitations made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive, by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a Special Government Stamp on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish them from GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, and those of a nefarious quality. All the boxes of our Cigarettes bear the Egyptian Government Stamp and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their Genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE
RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows:—

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Welsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney	5	0
Welsbach C Burner with ditto ditto...	6	0
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WELSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

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	&c. &c. &c.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
Under the direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 25TH,
THE SUCCESSOR TO THE BELLE OF NEW YORK
THE CASINO GIRL,
Now Playing to Crowded Houses at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH,
THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
ARTHUR ROBERTS GREAT SUCCESS
GENTLEMAN JOE,
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to prevent disappointment to see the Last Performances of the BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY PATRONS are urgently requested to Book the NEW REMAINING SEATS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The Bandmann Opera Company consisting of thirty-five London Artistes leave for Cairo en route for London on Wednesday, March 27th, from Prince's Dock by the Florio Rubattino s. s. Nilo.

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Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

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The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1901.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd April, 1901, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE for that of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. R. G. CURRIE, who has obtained nine months' leave from the 8th March, 1901.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd March, 1901.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
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AT the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay. OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., except Sundays.
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ALL APPLICANTS for APPOINTMENTS on Famine Works who have not received an answer from the Commissioner, W. D., must consider the appointments to have been otherwise FILLED UP.
F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, W. D.
Camp Godhra, 23rd March, 1901.

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ON MODERATE TERMS, well Furnished SUITES and SINGLE BEDROOMS in Abergeldie and Benmore, where Meals can be had *a la carte* as also in Private Rooms if preferred.
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Apply to MANAGER, Abergeldie Chambers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ABUBAKER ESMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon inhabitant, deceased.
RAHABAI, widow of ABUBAKER ISMAIL of Bombay, Cutchi Memon inhabitant, deceased, residing at Jackeria Munjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of KIBRAHIM ABUBAKER, the minor son of the deceased ...Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, at 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1901, to consider the Revised Club Rules.
A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.
13th March, 1901.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.
THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.
per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY or to open an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-6/ Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.
JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.
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THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to Whole Life Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 0	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!
If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Jezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.
At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Power full Germ-killing Properties.
The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.
Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—
..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.
..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.
..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks at Fecamp, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liquor should bear the motto: *Deo gratias sine ullo.*
Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.
After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.,
We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.
I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Moore consisting of black wood and teakwood household furniture, 1 D. B. C. F. 500 express rifle by Joseph Lang and Sons in case with cartridges, 1 D. B. F. F. 12 bore gun by Armitage Company in case, 1 D. B. B. L. C. F. 12 bore hammerless gun by Edward Paton and Sons, in case, 1 S. B. B. L. rifle with cover, 1 air gun with cover, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, masonic aprons and sword, glassware, crockery, pictures, books, bird stuffing instruments, fishing tackles, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:
The property of A. Monk, consisting of teak and black-wood dining room, drawing room, and bed room furniture, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, sideboards, cupboards, sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, sideboard, cabinet meatsafe, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large cooking stove with chimney, Milner's safe on stand.
1 D. B. C. F. 10 bore express rifle by W. Large.
1 D. B. C. F. 12 bore gun in case by William Powell.
1 S. B. Winchester Repeating Rifle.
1 Winchester 450 bore express rifle.
At 2 p.m,
1 lady's Swift bicycle; several gent's bicycles.
1 handsome victoria with lamps.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light do goart
1 glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SETOS."
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from A. Strandes, Esq., Agent, German East Africa Line, and Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., Agents, for the Underwriters, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1901, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned,
The steamship "Setos" of about 1,801 tons Register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay harbour near the Middle Ground Battery.
The Bunker coal on board consisting of about 110 tons Bengal coal will be sold along with the steamer.
The cargo, passengers' baggages and crews' effects on board the vessel will not be included in the sale.
A deposit of 20 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take charge of the vessel.
For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 29 Mazagon Road, next to the Mazagon Castle, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, of which a few pieces are made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Dewjee Canjee, best electroplated ware, Tressen's glassware and crockery, English 12 stop organ by John Malcom and Co., London, oblonized grand cottage piano by Wagner in first rate order, large Musical box, Symphonion, celestina, oil paintings by Mongst, real Satsuma stands with flower pots, waterproof tarpaulins, table ornaments, carpets, lady's Swift bicycle, &c., the property of Mrs. R. WILDEMOTT.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English rubber-tyred Ralli cart by Offord and Sons, almost new.
1 Tricycle Singer Model-de-Luxe 1900 Machine Paris Exhibition,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	400	all	10 p. c.	1,256
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	12 pr. ct.	1,255xd
Bank of Upper India	20,000	400	all	7½ pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3pr.ct.	
Chartered Bank, Mercantile & Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£25.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dot. 125	all	£21-10-0	
National Bank of India	50,000	£25	£12-1-2	5 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	70	Half yearly. 600	Nil	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	16	
Anglo-Indian	1,250	all	0	32
Ava	In all 2000 shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 500 Fully Paid up	Nil Rs. 25 12-1-2	nom.
Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd	2,750	550,000	220	12-1-2
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	90	900	500	dvdlt. 30
Bombay Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd	500	1,000	200	—
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvds. 5
Bombay Woollen Manufg. Co.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdlt. 9
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdlt. 4
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil
Colaba Land and Mills	6,000	100	90	9 per ct.
Connaught	600	500	500	25
Coorla Mills	4,500	750	—	9
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdlt. 30
David Mills	1,450	500	500	Nil
Dhakji Dadha Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.	450	250	all	dvdlt. 25
Dharamsi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Dinshaw Petit Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Do. New Issue.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Do. Spg. & Wvg. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	500	500	dvdlt. 25
Dowlat Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Fazulbhoy Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Finlay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Gokuldas Tejpal Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Gold Mohur Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hamam Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	6
Hong Kong and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Jacob Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Jam Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Jubbulpore Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kaiser-i-Hind	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kamani Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kasturchand Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 3	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 4	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 6	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 7	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 8	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 10	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 12	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 13	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 14	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 15	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 16	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 17	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 18	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 19	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 20	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 21	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 22	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 23	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 24	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 25	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 26	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 27	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 28	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 29	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 30	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 31	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 32	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 33	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 34	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 35	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 36	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 37	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 38	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 39	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 40	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 41	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 42	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 43	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 44	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 45	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 46	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 47	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 48	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 49	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 50	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 51	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 52	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 53	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 54	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 55	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 56	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 57	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 58	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 59	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 60	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 61	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 62	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 63	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 64	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 65	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 66	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 67	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 68	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 69	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 70	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 71	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 72	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 73	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 74	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 75	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 76	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 77	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 78	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 79	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 80	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 81	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 82	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 83	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 84	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 85	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 86	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 87	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 88	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 89	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 90	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 91	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 92	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 93	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 94	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 95	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 96	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 97	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 98	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 99	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 100	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 101	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 102	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 103	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 104	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 105	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 106	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 107	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 108	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 109	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 110	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 111	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 112	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 113	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 114	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 115	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 116	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 117	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 118	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 119	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 120	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 121	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 122	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 123	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 124	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 125	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 126	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 127	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 128	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 129	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 130	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 131	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 132	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 133	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 134	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 135	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 136	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 137	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 138	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 139	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 140	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 141	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 142	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 143	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 144	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 145	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 146	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 147	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 148	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 149	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 150	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 151	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 152	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 153	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 154	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 155	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 156	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 157	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 158	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 159	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 160	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 161	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 162	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 163	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 164	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 165	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 166	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 167	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 168	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 169	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 170	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 171	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 172	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 173	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 174	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 175	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 176	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 177	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 178	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 179	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 180	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 181	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 182	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 183	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 184	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 185	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 186	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 187	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 188	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 189	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 190	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 191	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 192	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 193	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 194	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 195	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 196	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 197	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 198	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 199	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Kohinoor Mills No. 200	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Half yearly.		
Brook, Ardown	1,750	100	100 dv Rs 10	200
Back Bay Battle	500	50	50	12
Badham Pile., Bombay & Bushma Trading Corporation	5,000	100	100 12 pr. ct.	158
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	500 dvd 150	6,450
Do. Spg. & Wvg. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	275	625 dvd 112½	1,570xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	100 6 pr. ct.
Bombay Flour Mill	600	500	500	55
Decoon Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200 dvd Rs 8	
Dhuli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,000	250	250	9 p. ct.
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ltd	292	500	50	—
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	50	10	10 pr. ct.
Jiohn Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	125	21
Karrachee Landing	800	500	500	0
Marcus & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 dvd Rs 15	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.
Rajpur Foundry	1,000	100	0	—
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	100	25
Soundy & Co	2,000	500	50	50
Treacher & Co.	1,600	100	dvd Rs 8	
Watchorne & Co.	200	251	14	28 1-4xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	1,300x
Albert Printing Co.	100	50	all	12 pr. ct.
Albert (Khursetjee)	200	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000 dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownuggree City Press & Mang. Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton Brealise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,600	125	125	Nil.
Bruch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200 dvd Rs 20	205
Cama	600	200	60 dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,250	1,250 dvd Rs 15	1,300d
English Press	350	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs 60	1,210d
French	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9
Hart	1,200	8,300	500 dvd Rs 10	60
Hart, Revenue	150	—	450 dvd Rs 10	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	300	—	400 dvd Rs 35
Hirgoli Press	450	450	900 dvd Rs 30	740xd
Rangoon	700	100	100	Rs 17
Khangaum	240	500	450	dvd Rs 50
Mahavi Press and Manufg. Co., Ltd	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Ahmadpore Cotton Co. and Mills	500	500	500	52
Co., Ltd	800	500	125	dvd Rs 12
Mercantile	600	125	500	dvd Rs 20
Motani & Co	125	500	250	all
Mutchari & Co	300	250	all	Nil.
New Berar	60	900	500	Nil.
New Indian	90	1,000	125	dv Rs 12½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	90	20
Samson	500	500	70	30
Shed and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125
Sind	400	2,000	750	20
Strob Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.
Surat Cliff Press Co., Ld	80	200	all	Rs 50
Vakeel	—	500	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Rly. 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	—	2100	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4% Debenture	—	610	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantij Extn.	500	90	—	5 pr. ct.
Rajpipla Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.

THE General Committee of the Indian Tea Association state in their monthly return of sailings and daily customs entries of tea from Calcutta that from the 1st April to the 28th February the daily customs entries for export to Great Britain amounted to 160,902,355 lbs. compared with 148,737,018 lbs. for the similar period of 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS have been issued prohibiting the sale of [illegible] tickets to persons in the Jullundur, Lahore and Gurdaspur districts and other infected districts intending to visit the Ram Naumi Fair at Ajodya in Central India and to the fair of the same name which takes place between the 23rd and 27th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 95 15-16 = plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-2 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £107 = "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £93 1-2 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 3-4 = 3-16
" at New York ..... 60 3-8 = 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·18 1-2 = unchanged.
" In New York ..... 4·87 7-8 = "
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = "
" Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c. = "
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = "

Seeds unchanged.
Arrivals—Independent and Imperatrix.
Goat Skins closed with good demand.
Total quantity sold 12,30,000.
Madras prime quality firm prices ½d. to 1d. higher.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s.-3 29-32d. and 1s.-3 15-16d. for Bank wire and demand respectively. There was some enquiry for Bank wire at 1s.-3 15-16d. but it could not be got. Demand for April was offered at 1s.-3 31-32d. but there was no enquiry. The rate for Bills was 1s.-4 3-16d. but none were offering at the rate. We close quiet at

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs	170
30 days' Japan	147 1-2
Hongkong	145 1-2
Shanghai	199 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee Paper being unchanged in London, and with weaker advices from Calcutta, our market, which opened at 95·10 for both ready and the settlement, declined to Rs. 95-8 with very little doing.

SHARE MARKET.

Nothing doing to-day.

FREIGHTS.

The market is very dull with almost no inquiry. Rates remain practically unchanged.

COALS.

The market continues very firm both for ready and forwards with very little business passing.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Special rotton and export 500 bales. Surats *nil*. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 24-32 = plus 3-32. Arrivals closed.

	March 4·43	March-April 4·42	June-July 4·41
	—3	—3	—3
	plus 9	plus 8	plus 7

In New York—

Day's Receipts at Ports	16 000 bales.
Do. last year	12 000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000;
Do. Continent	2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-16 = plus 1-8
Futures month of June	8·03 = plus 19
Do. of September ..	7·48 = plus 13

In consequence of the improvement in the Liverpool and New York markets, our market opened firm this morning with dealers asking an advance of Rs. 5 per candy for ready cotton, and Broach for the settlement which closed last night at Rs. 208, advanced during the day to Rs. 220. A very fair business was done by speculators. For ready cotton also there was a good demand at the increase and about 5,000 bales have changed hands, of which 3,500 was taken by local mills and 1,500 bales by shippers. The market closes firm for ready, and rather excited for the Broach sutras. The rise has come very opportunely for dealers, and should it continue in the Home markets a further considerable advance is likely in our market. The following are the closing quotations :—

	Rs.
Bengals fully good	147
" fine	159
Bhatti fully good	160
" fine	167
Khandesh fully good	190
Oomra stapled fully good	178
" fine	185
Broach good	220
" fine	226
" fine	210
Bow nugger good	170
" fine	262
Sawzi Dharwar	195
Westerns good	183

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday the 22nd March 1901 :—

Cotton	8,215 bales.
Wheat	2,618 cwts.
Linseed	10,668 "
Rapeseed	6,650 "
Gingelly seed	6,300 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	152 "
Castorseed	4,044 "
Rice	15,629 "
Myrabolams	1,718 "

LONDON, MARCH 23.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £ 95 11-16 = 1-4
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 1-2 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £107 = "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £93 1-2 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 3-4 = "
" in New York ..... 60 3-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·18 = 1-2 "
" at New York ..... 4·87 7-8 = unch'g'd.
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = "
" Short London Bills ..... 3 7-8 p. c. = "
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c. = "

Rapeseed firm.
The Liverpool Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. Sales 7,000 bales. Speculation and export 500 bales. Imports 8,000 bales. Surats *nil*. Spot 4 24-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

	March. 4·40	March-April. 4·39	June-July. 4·38
	—3	—3	—3
	In New York—		
Receipts at the Ports	} Missing.		
" last year			
Exports to Great Britain			
" to Continent			
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-8 = —1-16		
Futures, month of June	7·38 = —18		
Do Do Sept	7·35 = —13		

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We reproduce below our usual Liverpool Market review :—" During the week, the market has shown more activity than for some time past and prices show a decline of 15 points for near and 10 points for distant positions. We have been against the market to a greater extent for near positions than for distant ones and after our advice to desist from buying the market has declined 25 points for near and 15 points for distant positions. We decided yesterday after mature deliberation, to turn round, and advise our friends to make purchases of summer months. We have only been waiting for a sufficiently large decline to warrant this change of

"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT."
A MATINEE
Of the above Burlesque will be given at
THE NOVELTY THEATRE
On THURSDAY next, 28th inst., at 5-30 P.M.
The Performance is intended specially for
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.
The prices to be charged are Eight Annas for each Child, One Rupee for each Parent or Guardian accompanying Children, and Rs. 3 for Reserved Seats for other adults.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Reserved Seats may be booked.
We have no doubt many people will avail themselves of this chance of giving the young ones a treat.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR & LADY NORTHCOTE.
By Special Request.
THE BURLESQUE
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
will be reproduced
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29th. Overture 9 P.M.
The proceeds will be given towards providing furniture in the New Quarters of the Private Nursing Staff, St. George's Hospital.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
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VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Stephen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain D F Lee, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,429 tons, Captain J Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 12th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Silesia, 3,339 tons, Captain P Cragiletto, will sail to-day, for Rangoon via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Caspian, 2,318 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Rangoon, 11th March, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain T Ahrens, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Roessler, Col Orr., Mr H C Masters, Bai Hasubai, Mrs Framroz P Doctor and infant Freny P., Doctor, Mr H K Bearcroft, Mr B P Kokas, Mr M D Vicaji, Mrs D M Vicajee, Mr E Esson, Mr Morarjee, Mr Esajee Ebaijee Bai Rahimabai, Mrs Morarjee, Mr M B Purandhar, Bai Fatmabai, Mr Ismail Ebrahim and 200 deck.

THE AGOADA LIGHT.

THE following telegram has been received from the Chief Secretary to the Governor-General of Goa:—"Agoada Light being under repairs will be shown as a fixed light until further orders."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magiala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Ocean		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Ampe		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Zamania	282	Lee			M M & Co
Unawina (barque)	402	Roberts			Kadernoor
Southport	2201	Roberts			W A G & Co
H and J Canara	1215	Stebbing	East Africa	25-3	M M & Co
Venus	232	Morgan			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Novasa	1915	Jacobs			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hanson			Bombay Co
Ulysses	3325	Hugill			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Butler			M M & Co
Dumra	752	Russell			M M & Co
Rajputana	1312	Kendall			M M & Co
Pachumba	344	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan McNicl	1691	Makepeace	Madras	27-3	F M & Co
C	Caspian	2410	Young		23-3	W & A Graham & Co
F	Tokasa	2299	Osborne	Hamburg	31-3	F M & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	23-3	A Strandes
Anapa		2237	Williamson		23-3	standard O Co
K	Longships	2843	Soore	Dunkirk	27-3	W & A G & Co
M	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Rotterdam		B & P S N Co
O	Kronberg	2295	Schultz	Liverpool	26-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3535	Fierlone	Antwerp	1-4	Gaede & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhowanagar		21-3	Sheped & C
Banada	529	Brown	Karachi		22-3	Po

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp		29-3 K N & Co
3	Nilo	1501	Canzoneri	Venice	27-3	C Boggiano
5	Parramatta	2954	Denny			P & O Co
6	Commandel	2783	Vibert	China		27-3 P & O Co
7	Cleopatra	2132	Colledani	Trieste		1-4 A L S N Co
8	Silesia	3340	Cragiletto	Rangoon	28-3	A L S N Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	Aden		30-3 P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Caspian s	Young	Rangoon, March 11
23	Dumra s	Russel	Kraoni, March 12
	Onipenta s	Butler	Calcutta, March 12
	Nachumbha s	Hickford	Karwar, March 22
	Hirashima Maru s.	Yosuizawa	Yokohama, Feb 20
24	Naseri s	Davison	Jedda, March 10
	Prentsia s	Bennett	Kobe, Feb 19
	Itsura s	Croft	Akyab, March 7
	Nizam s	Elliot	Calcutta, Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	India s	Worcester	London
	Stolzenfels s	Struling	Calcutta
	H I M S Nancowry	Sinclair	Salaya
	Islanda s	Low	Calcutta, &c
24	Olchia s	Stephen	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Safari, Ahrens, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Silesia, Cragiletto, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Egypt, for London.
" Sooora, for China and Japan.
" Rajpootana, for Calcutta via coast ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kronborg s—1,020 cwts oil cake, Glide and Co; 309 bales cotton, Gadium and Co; 21 bales wool, S Nothoobhoy; 14 bales wool, S Nagjee Nanjee; 20 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridas.

FOR LONDON.

India s—3 cwts ivory Ebram Passia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—70 bales cotton fly, and 30 bales cotton waste, Framjee Heerjee and Co; 440 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 180 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 47 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co.

Lowenburg s—200 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—915 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 300 cwts myrabolloms, Wadjee Bachar; 1000 cwts bone meal, Croft Moiy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kronborg s—27 cwts bees wax, R Dossa and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tolosa s—2000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co.
Longships s—172 bales cotton Raili Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Nilo s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 102 bales cotton Ewing and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—247 cwt sharkfins and 2 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 22½ bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Coromandel s—50 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—9 bales twist, and 29 bales piecegoods, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1703 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, the Mitsui B Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, Shingtai and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

217-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Purmanand and another vs Tae B S and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard for postponement.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Shetlir Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and C—Part heard.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

In a communication from the Government of India to the Madras Government, dealing with the latter Government's review of Mr. F. A. Nicholson's report on the agricultural banks question, it is stated that the Government of India are anxious that Mr. Nicholson's labours should bear practical fruit, and are disposed to consider favourably any recommendations the Madras Government may make regarding concessions to village banks established on the principles advocated by him. His recommendation that assistance be given towards the preliminary expenses and that small loans be offered to pioneer banks, has not, it is observed, been accepted by the Madras Government. The Government of India agree that it would be financially impossible to advance 200 lakhs of rupees in this way, and that there are serious objections to granting any bank such an amount of assistance as would deprive it of its assumed character as private undertaking. They gather, however from Mr. Nicholson's report that small sums have been granted by European Governments for preliminary expenses in connection with such banks, and they think under Indian conditions similar if not greater help at the commencement of the movement is almost essential. They would be glad therefore if the Madras Government, on reconsideration of the matter should see their way to place a lump allotment limited to a few thousand rupees yearly, at Mr. Nicholson's disposal for advances for preliminary expenses, and for commencing operations to approved banks, on the joint responsibility of the Members. The advances might be made for a term of years, and at a low rate of interest, and in case it is desirable that the sums advanced should represent anything like a third or fourth of the probable working deposits of the Banks the Government of India suggest for the consideration of the Madras Government that it might be advantageous to place the subject before some of the native associations existing in the Presidency for social objects, or before an Association specially created for the purpose, or otherwise to enlist the support of intelligent native opinion. Mr. Nicholson's report shows that agricultural banks have taken different forms in different countries, and it is possible if the intelligence and public spirit of the native community could be brought to bear on the matter a practical scheme suited to the conditions obtaining in the Presidency might result. It is conceivable the experiment might have a greater chance of success if conducted on the lines recommended in Mr. H. Dupernex's book on "People's Banks in Northern India," and if commenced with a town bank at the headquarters of a district. This alternative the Government of India think deserves consideration. It would not follow that the privileges proposed for the village bank would be either suitable or necessary for the town bank. The communication adds that until Mr. Nicholson completes his studies by putting his matured views and the details of his system into a short popular pamphlet Mr. Dupernex's book may possibly serve this purpose.

In view of the above communication a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been placed at Mr. Nicholson's disposal in the Budget Estimates for 1901-1902, "to be utilised as advances to approved banks, on the joint responsibility of the members, for preliminary expenses." Meanwhile a memorandum on the informal conference held at Calcutta in December last, forwarded to the Madras Government has been communicated to the Board of Revenue, with a request that it will proceed to take into consideration the whole question and communicate its views by April 1st.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DECRUZ—March 24, at his residence, Craig Lands, Bellasis Road, Byculla, F. X. DeCruz, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Government Medical Stores. Funeral will leave at 7 a.m. to-day (Monday), arriving at Sewree at 7-30. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

COSSER—March 16, at Invergordon, Karachi, Macy, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Cosser, M I Mech E, aged 59 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—March 10, at Hoti Marden, the wife of Lieutenant Ivan Urmston Battye, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a son.

CORNISH-BOWDEN—March 10, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain Hasell Cornish-Bowden, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Adjutant Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers), of a daughter.

MILLS—March 15, at Toongoor, the wife of Lieutenant E Gray Mills, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

KEMP'S LIST.
DYSPEPTICS WILL
FIND KEMP'S
PAPARIDINE act immediately even in confirmed cases. It is a specific in Indigestion and Torpid Liver.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1901.

THE SQUABBLE IN THE LORDS.

THE spectacle in the House of Lords on the occasion of the discussion of the administration of the War Office, was only less discreditable than the scene with the Irish members in the House of Commons. Lord Wolseley was put in a most humiliating position by Lord Lansdowne, and we can well understand the former expressing surprise and pain at the personal turn which the latter gave to the debate. It was a distressing position for a distinguished general at the close of his military career, wherein he had reached the highest possible position, to be held up to the scorn and derision of a Chamber which represents neither the intellect, nor the opinions of the nation. Lord Lansdowne showed little regard for the dignity of the House when he descended to personal abuse of his illustrious colleague. He rated the late Commander-in-Chief as a managing clerk would scold a careless office boy. Lord Lansdowne seemed to think that the Commander-in-Chief should be a sort of Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. That is where the disadvantage of serving as Viceroy of India makes itself felt. A nobleman, often obscure, and likely to remain so if dependent on his own merits, is pitchforked into an exalted position in which he becomes almost as autocratic as the Czar himself, wherein civil and military officers of high degree, defer and kotow to him, and he becomes unfitted for any further duty whatever wherein he has to take his place alongside men who are his intellectual and social equals. Lord Wolseley, as a soldier, occupies a higher position as a general than any cabinet minister, with the exception of a premier, can ever aspire to and the spectacle of a brother peer, bullying a general whose name will live in history, cannot but have been contemplated with regret. Lord Wolseley criticised the War Office. He long ago resolved upon resigning his high office and only considerations of public convenience induced him to retain it for the full period for which he was appointed. Months ago he arraigned the administration and exposed its defects and shortcomings in a speech addressed to the people. The public believed in him and clamoured for the removal of the Secretary of State, raising a violent outcry when they learned that Lord Salisbury had found Lord Lansdowne another portfolio after taking him from the War Office. In the House of Lords the other day Lord Wolseley repeated his charges when he directed attention to the novel and experimental Army system, under which his Majesty's forces were, he could not say, commanded by a professional soldier, but administered by a civilian Secretary of State. His arguments were not directed against individuals, but against a military system which he had honestly tried for five years and found wanting, and which entailed many grave dangers too clearly realized by the people of this realm.

Lord Lansdowne made an attempt, to defend the War Department. He adopted less dignified tactics than his opponent. He accused Lord Wolseley of dereliction of duty. The Commander-in-Chief had the absolute right of his own motion of calling for any papers he pleased, or initiating any proposals he might think it desirable to make; and he said the noble and gallant viscount did occasionally initiate proposals having reference to all the different departments in the War Office. But his complaint of Lord Wolseley was that he did so fitfully, and only when the spirit moved him. "I think if he had watched his opportunities a little more carefully, things might have been somewhat different. I think if he had paid more attention to the duties assigned to him by the Order in Council he might, for example, have enabled us to turn to better account the large number of auxiliary forces that we have in this country, and which I am constrained to say, have been not a little neglected during the last five years. I think," continued Lord Lansdowne "if he had paid more attention to that part of our regulations which required him to prepare schemes of offensive and defensive operations, he would, perhaps, have told us before the South African War that Ladysmith was not a very suitable military station for her Majesty's forces to occupy. He might even, if he had paid rather more attention to these questions have warned us that it would take more than one Army corps to subjugate the two South African Republics." A more outrageous attack on a colleague it is impossible to conceive. Lord Wolseley had the power to make suggestions, but he had no power to carry them out. That was the duty of Lord Lansdowne. When Lord Wolseley brought forward a scheme for the improvement of the army or its efficiency, he was invariably met with the reply that no money was available for the purpose. Lord Wolseley's best defence and the condemnation of Lord Lansdowne are to be found in the speech of the latter peer who insults the intelligence of the nation by asking it to believe that the whole of the enormous work which is conducted in the War Office is "centralised in the Commander-in-Chief."

Our telegrams told us that Lord Roberts voted against his predecessor in the division which followed the debate. The statement is misleading. The production of papers was asked for that Lord Wolseley might clear himself of the disgraceful charges made against him. Lord Roberts' action did not signify that he condemned his predecessor, but merely that he did not consider the best interests of the nation would be served by the production of the papers asked for. And he was right. Lord Rosebery's view of the situation strongly commends itself. He expressed himself grieved that a lamentable and unseemly attack had been made on the noble and gallant Lord, and remarked that the real point at issue was whether under the Order in Council of 1895, the relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State were properly adjusted. There was in fact, no other Commander-in-Chief in the world to whom the training and discipline of the Army was not entrusted. Under the present system there had been an attempt to thrust the Commander-in-Chief into the background and to substitute for him the Secretary of State. In his judgment it behoved the Government to examine the system which was established five years ago and against which a long series of accusations had been brought by the late Commander-in-Chief. Lord Salisbury declared, however, that the Secretary of State must be supreme, and if that diction is to be calmly accepted, there is, we fear, but little chance of the adequate reform of the War Office. Both the Premier and the Duke of Devonshire endeavoured to whitewash Lord Lansdowne, but it was not a task either of them appeared quite to enjoy. Lord Salisbury however gave it clearly to be understood that in any difference of opinion, whatever it might be, the Commander-in-Chief must be the subordinate of the Secretary of State. The success of our military system and the results of all our efforts were not attained by any machine, however theoretically just and however carefully polished, but they would be attained as they had been in every age of history by the strength and brilliancy and vigour of the men whom we employed. Platitudes may be suitable pabulum for the House of Peers, but they will not satisfy the nation. Lord Roberts so far declines to say anything as to the reform of the War Office. He is waiting until he is more fully acquainted with its details. But it may be taken for granted that efficiency will not be attained until the radical changes Lord Salisbury deprecates shall have been effected.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

In a year of famine and plague, it is not surprising to find that the work of district and taluka boards was in many instances of a perfunctory character. The expenditure and receipts in all three Divisions fell, but the attendance, which at best is only meagre, was up to the average of previous years. The chief works carried out in the Northern Division were mainly connected with the roads, and it was not possible to interest the villagers in the execution of works. Surat villagers display more interest in local government than any other district, but it is unfortunately true of many districts that the people are very ready to petition for works, but as a rule they cannot be induced to assist in any way in their execution. In the Central Division the expenditure only amounted to Rs. 1,27,940, and Sir Andrew Wingate remarks that small as that sum is, it must be discounted still further owing to a considerable portion of the outlay being taken up less for its intrinsic worth than for the relief of temporary distress. The immediate future is very unpromising, and expenditure for the next year or so must be strictly limited to what is unavoidable. In regard to the Central Division little progress was made in material improvements. All the boards were handicapped by having to make provision for plague expenditure, even if such expenditure was afterwards found not to be required, and useful works had to be postponed. The Collectors of the various districts report the reduction of funds will, more or less generally, render the operations of the board of an extremely hum-drum character for some years to come. Mr. A. F. Woodburn, the Commissioner, remarks that the administration of the boards was, under the peculiar circumstances of the year, on the whole satisfactory. The Boards have loyally co-operated with Government in the campaign against plague and famine and deserve thanks for their public spirit.

THE BOAT RACE.

A DISCUSSION is now proceeding in "Truth" as to whether fixed seats should not be abolished in training University oarsmen. A correspondent, "A Tideway Veteran," who is evidently a skilled oarsman, states the early fixed seat training of the University oar is sheer waste of time. He admits that the coaching that the men get on fixed seats is beneficial to them if they are properly taught, but contends that they would derive no less advantage from such teaching if from the first they rowed on slides. "Tideway Veteran" suggests that fixed seat rowing of the present day cannot hold a candle to the style of thirty years ago, and a course of instruction that results in a poor style of fixed seat rowing cannot tend to develop into really good style on slides. "Tideway Veteran" was captain of the Thames R. C. at the date of transition from one style of rowing to another, and he and the other club officials took considerable pains to find out to the best of their ability how the system of light boat rowing, then in vogue, could best be adapted to the use of slides. "The conclusion the club authorities came to was that the change involved such a difference in the mode of most effectively applying power to the stroke that it would be best to abolish the fixed seat in racing altogether, and put the youngsters at once on to slides. This course was at once adopted by the Thames, and the writer believes that the London R.C. also followed on the same lines. During the seventies and eighties the Henley records show that Metropolitan crews, taught solely on sliding seats, held their own particularly well, not only at that regatta, but elsewhere, when they raced against University oarsmen." "Tideway Veteran's" conclusion is that despite all the elaborate argument in recent works on the subject of rowing, there is such a fundamental difference between a proper swing on a fixed seat and what is best in a proper swing on a slide, that the inculcation of the fixed seat swing is altogether unnecessary as a preliminary to rowing on sliding seats.

GOVERNMENT AND COAST DEFENCE WORKS.

Sir Edwin Collen's memorandum on the Military and Marine expenditure in India in the past year, places on record the works which have been carried out in connection with the Coast Defences. Some long-deferred requirements are shown to have been taken in hand, but more should have been done. Sir Edwin does not deny this, pleading the "more pressing needs of the land forces" as the cause of the postponement of several necessary works which cannot be much longer postponed. It is satisfactory to learn that Government is about to supply the 6-inch guns of the defences at Bombay with cordite ammunition at a cost of Rs. 1,37,000 and in 1902-1903 similar provision is to be made for the guns of that calibre in the Karachi and Hughli defences. Government have provided a lakh and seventy thousand rupees in the estimates of 1901-1902 for the provision of breech-loading guns for the Rangoon defences instead of the 40-pounder muzzle-loading guns now mounted there. A number of new machine-guns have also been ordered for all coast defence works at a cost of Rs. 1,66,000. The establishment at the fortress of Aden of an ordnance workshop, fitted up with all necessary machinery to admit of repairs to the guns etc., in the defences there being executed on the spot, is quoted as one of the most prominent works in connection with the Coast Defence. This necessary work has already been put in hand and will, it is hoped, be completed next year. To assist in the defence of important seaports it is proposed to make arrangements for the more efficient training of volunteers; and with the same object in view the establishment of regular troops employed on submarine mining will be increased next year.

THE ART OF IMPOSITION.

SWINDLING in Western countries has been reduced to a science, and in connection with frauds perpetrated in Europe some very ingenious devices are revealed. A case in which a man named Browning endeavoured to swindle an insurance company for £200 has just come to light, and from which it would seem that for impudent daring the act is unprecedented. Browning feigned illness, called in a doctor to whom he described all the symptoms of an aggravated form of a fatal illness. After successive days' attendance, during which his patient appeared to be getting nearer and nearer to the verge of death, on the last occasion the doctor saw his patient his temperature was 103. The next morning a man, representing he was Browning's brother, informed the doctor that his patient was dead, and obtained a certificate of death. During the day the doctor called at the house to pay "a complimentary visit to the dead body," when he found instead an ingenious arrangement of pillows, blankets, boots and a poker, representing the outline of a corpse. The patient was a bearded man and by shaving off his whiskers and moustache had succeeded in deceiving the doctor as to his identity. The result was that Browning got into the hands of the police before he was taken in hand by the undertaker, and subsequently passed into the care of Government for a period of nine months.

RECENT subscriptions to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" include a preliminary subscription of half a lakh from the Bhartpur Darbar; Rs. 15,000 from the Maharao of Sirohi and Rs. 10,000 from Rajah Baldeo Singh of Poonch; also Rs. 50 from Mr. E. Carstairs, Cuttack, and Rs. 250 from the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Cameron, Rangoon. A collection in the Garo Hills has produced close on Rs. 200. The Executive Committee held its seventh meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate from April 6th.

COLONEL MASTERS, A. A.-G., Presidency District, succeeds Colonel Nixon as A. Q.-M.-G., Punjab Command.

A CALCUTTA passenger taken out of the train at Bandikui in the Rajputana-Malwa line has died of plague.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 1,15,000 for the improvement of the water supply of Tuticorin.

MR. J. O. MILLER, Chief Secretary to Government N.-W. P. and Oudh, goes on twelve months' furlough with effect from April 3rd.

MR. T. R. WYER, at present on leave in England, retires from the Civil Service in the N.H.W. Provinces with effect from November last.

THE Viceroy may possibly make a short tour of a few days in the North-West Provinces on the conclusion of his shooting trip in Nepal.

MR. A.E. STALEY, District Judge of Muzufferpore, will officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court when Sir H. T. Prinsep proceeds on leave.

MR. Armstrong, of the Indian Telegraph Department who left Nushki some months ago to examine the country westwards for a line of telegraph, arrived at Gwadur safely on the 22nd instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cotton has resigned his seat on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Consequent on the Assam Labour Bill with which he was intimately connected, having been disposed of.

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta to all countries for the eleven months ending February 28th were 182,909,000 lbs., or 11,600,000 lbs. more than during the similar period of 1899-1900.

THE following additional Punjab villages have been attacked with plague. Sankhattra, Sialkot district, population 2,682, also Moza, a very small place, and Sandhwan, Jullundur District, population 1,810.

REPORTS have been received at Ahmedabad of a Bhil disturbance in the Modassa taluka. The village of Saira was looted. Mr. Lambert, Police Superintendent, with a party, has proceeded to punish the freebooters.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Nancoury, under the command of Lieutenant C. J. Sinclair, sailed on Saturday for Salaya (Gulf of Catch) where she will remain for nearly a month for surveying purposes.

IN consequence of a strike amongst the workmen at the Bombay Gas Works, the supply of gas to the city has been curtailed. This is only temporary, and we are informed that in any case there will be a full supply within a week.

THE famine relief returns for last week show an increase of 3,745 in British districts, practically all in Bombay, and a decrease of 7,606 in Native States, of whom 6,709 were in Baroda. There are now 216,802 persons on the relief lists.

A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m. (local time) on Saturday to announce the departure of the Honorable Sir Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

SIR WILLIAM RATTIGAN, K.C., Sir Charles Roe Mr. T. Gordon Walker, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I., and Dr. J. Sims, C.I.E., will represent the University of the Punjab at the coming tercentenary celebrations of the University of Glasgow, to be held in June this year.

THE Government of India have intimated to the Home Government that they are ready to receive two batches of Boer prisoners, 1,000 each in Madras and Bombay, and that they will be located in camps in the respective Provinces within twelve hours of their arrival in port.

IT is satisfactory to find from the official survey of agricultural propects in the N. W. P. and Oudh for the week ending March 20th, that while some injury to standing crops by hail, rain and rust is reported from six districts, prospects continue favourable and prices generally show a tendency to fall.

A SEPOY and a Lance-Naik, belonging to the Beluch regiment, concerned in the case in which a Sadhu was shot dead by the sentry on duty at the Beach in the Fort at Manora, have been made over for trial to the civil authorities, and the case is to be heard by the Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi.

THE Lord Bishop of Madras, we are glad to state, has so far recovered from his recent attack of influenza that he was able to attend evensong at St. George's Cathedral on Wednesday. After influenza the process of recuperation is always slow, but we trust His Lordship will soon be quite himself again.

THE town of Zafarwal, the head-quarters of the Zafarwal tahsil in the Sialkot district, has been attacked with plague. The town has a population of 5,536, and its infection is the most serious of its kind that has occurred since plague appeared in the Sialkot District.

AMONG the items which explain an increase of 96 1-2 lakhs in the Budget for Imperial Civil works are special grants for new public offices at Calcutta, Simla, Chittagong and Bangalore, while a further contribution has been made towards the Simla extension project.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Jodhpur has just set a good example to his subjects. The plague at Bali not having died out with the evacuation of the village, the Durbar has resolved to introduce voluntary inoculation, and His Highness the Maharaja has had himself inoculated by Dr. Croft.

COLONEL NIXON, A. Q.-M.-G. at Punjab Command Headquarters, has been appointed to succeed Major-General E. G. Barrow as Deputy Adjutant-General, China Expeditionary Force, on the appointment of the latter officer to the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for two months and eight days, and furlough, in continuation thereof, for six months, have been granted to Captain A. A. Howell, I. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Cachar. Captain H. M. Halliday, I. S. C., officiating Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, will officiate during his absence, Mr. A.H. Cuming, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Silchar, performing the duties of Captain H. M. Halliday.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, on Thursday the following gentlemen were elected Stewards: Mr. A.A. Apcar, Sir Allan Arthur, Messrs. Hewett, Garth, and Dickens. It was announced that the entrance money for races has been considerably reduced, so that the fees should never exceed three per cent of the value of the stake which the winner might get. This is in accordance with the procedure at home.

DESPITE the fact that the masters of vessels in the Port of Rangoon had received notice of a tidal bore which came up the Rangoon river on Thursday, one vessel, the s. s. Cheshire, is reported to have broken from her moorings. The drifting was, however, noticed in time by a gentleman passing across the river in a sampan who warned those on board. Prompt measures were adopted to avert the danger the vessel was exposed to and she was made secure to withstand the greater strain expected from the bore at night. The strain on the mooring chains of the s.s. Cheshire was so severe that one or two links were pulled out of shape.

THE Madras Landholders' Association held its Annual General Meeting on Wednesday afternoon at "Gopal Bagh," the Madras residence of the Maharajah of Bobbili. The Rajah of Venkatagiri presided, and the attendance was not only larger but much more representative of Zemindary interests than usual. The speeches, too, were very much to the point and dealt with past and prospective Zemindary legislation. Great emphasis was placed on the necessity for a speedy introduction of a Rent Bill and also for a Bill declaring the impartibility and alienability of Zemindaris. The Madras Government had already declared its sympathy with such a measure, but the delay in introducing it was proving dangerous to some Zemindaris, especially after the Privy Council's ruling, upholding th Madras and Allahabad decisions.

THE LAW OF 1900.

CRIMINAL LAW.

IN making an investigation into crime, the Police have authority to examine persons supposed to be acquainted with the facts, and such persons are bound to answer the questions. Under the last repealed Code, they were bound to answer truly, but this having led to a large crop of charges of giving false evidence, in many of which the Police had exercised wrongful pressure, or the answers had not been recorded correctly, the law was altered and this mischievous power was taken away. The man is now bound to answer the question, but he need not answer truly. The Police, not to be baulked, prosecuted a man in Madras for refusing to answer; (23 Madras 544) but as the Penal Code only punishes persons for not answering when they are bound to state the truth, it was clear the man had not committed an offence, and there seems to be no other law under which he can be punished. If this becomes widely known, it may hamper the Police in their inquiries, but there is not much fear of this.

The essence of theft is the dishonest intention with which the thing is taken, and the defence is frequently that the accused had a right to take it. In 27 Cal. 501 is a case where the right to land was disputed, and the accused had reaped and carried away the crop growing on the plot in dispute. His defence was that the land was in dispute, and that he had sown the crop and was entitled to cut and carry it away. The complainant admitted the dispute, but urged that he had sown the crop, and accused had no right to carry it off. The Magistrate found in favour of the complainant, and in appeal one Judge thought the accused had acted 'bona-fide' and that he should not have been required to prove his title, and that even if the paddy had been sown by the complainant, it would not give him the property in the crop. If the land belonged to the accused, the complainant was a trespasser, and could not complain if the accused had removed the crop. The other Judges, however, considered that the accused was not justified in removing the crop when it was in fact sown by the complainant

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TERMS OFFERED TO THE BOERS.

WRECK OF A TRAIN BY BOERS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Three hundred refugees 16,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep have been brought into Bloemfontein.

With the exception of the "Daily News" the papers concur that the Government has gone to its utmost limit of lenity in the terms offered to the Boer

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, said he was unaware that Botha had specially objected to any of the terms offered him, but raised a strong objection to Sir A. Milner.

Four hundred Boers have wrecked a provision train north of Standerton and got away several waggon loads.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE TIENTSIN SETTLEMENT,

REJECTION OF THE MANCHURIA AGREEMENT.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

In the Commons, last night, the opposition sharply criticized the Government for announcing the Tientsin Settlement in the House of Lords and not in the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour explained that Lord Lansdowne's answer was impromptu.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman then brought forward a motion for adjournment of the House which was negatived by 250 against 168 votes.

It is announced both at Shanghai and New York that China has rejected the Manchuria Convention with Russia.

The "Times," St. Petersburg correspondent states that when Lord Lansdowne asked Russia for a copy of the actual draft of the Convention, Count Lamsdorff angrily refused to give it, saying that he had already offered full and sufficient explanations to Sir C Scott, the British Ambassador.

America suggests that 200 million dollars in a lump sum be fixed as the Chinese indemnity and that it be divided into eight equal parts.

THE SITUATION AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Welsh Fusiliers and 100 of Hongkong Regiment have arrived at Tientsin.

The Australian Contingent sails on Monday next. General Gaselee has arrived at Shanghai

ANARCHY AT MARSEILLES.

The tramway men have now struck at Marseilles, and a mob of 2,000 stopped the tram service yesterday.

Serious encounters took place with the troops, and the population is panic-stricken.

It is feared that other trades will join the movement.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKES.

The Marseilles employers of dockers have agreed to preliminary arbitration.

Four hundreds boiler makers have also struck.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

The General of the insurgent forces in the Philippines has surrendered at Panay ; thus ending the insurrection in Panay.

NEW GERMAN LOAN.

A new German loan of fifteen million sterling is announced.

AN INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Viceroy has received an invitation from the Earl of Hopetown, Governor-General of Australia, to depute a representative of the Indian Government to attend the Commonwealth celebrations at Melbourne in May next on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. The Viceroy has selected Major-General Sir E. Collen, retiring Military Member of Council for the purpose, and I understand that he and Lady Collen sails in the middle of April.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday, Sir Charles Rivaz, in moving that the Administrator-General's Act Amendment Bill be passed, said that it was intended to extend the concession exempting Native Christians from the operation of certain provisions of the Act in regard to probate and administration duties.

The Bill was passed.

Sir Charles Rivaz moved that the Indian Mines Bill be passed.

Mr. Ashton, in a long speech, deprecated the legislation and interference by Government Inspectors, and concluded by stating that unnecessary as he thought this legislation to be, whatever its results, he was sure nothing but good would come from the efforts the Government had made in the desire shown to associate the public with it in its deliberations.

Mr. Sneaton supported the Bill, as also Mr. Raleigh.

Sir John Woodburn admitted that until he came to Bengal he had no personal knowledge of the condition of the mines in India. His experience satisfied him that it was not necessary to exclude women and children in the interests of morality or health from a large proportion of the shallow mines.

Sir Alian Arthur's amendment that the owner, agent, and manager shall each be liable to be found guilty of an offence in contravention of the provisions of the Act was carried.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in supporting the action of the Government, referred at great length to the report of the person whom he had deputed to inquire into the condition of the coal mines which was unfavourable to a large number. Legislation was, he said, imperative.

The Bill was finally passed.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, when the udget debate takes place.

CALCUTTA COAL TRADE.

The Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to inquire into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust has presented its report. While the report goes minutely into every question bearing upon the Port Trust and its relation to the trade of Calcutta, it devotes special attention to the Kidderpore Dock, round which the financial difficulties of the Port centre. The Committee have come to the conclusion that the coal trade of Bengal will in future expand less rapidly than it has done during the past few years, and it will be three years before its annual exports total three million tons. With the two new berths now under construction, it will soon be possible to deal with 1,800,000 tons per annum by manual loading only. It is proposed, however, to provide mechanical appliances, which, if used in the two berths only, would then enable six berths to ship 2,100,000 tons per annum. If installed as all the six berths, the export capacity will rise to 3,600,000 tons a year. After contemplating a possible increase in the capacity of the docks to 5 1-2 million tons per annum, the Committee observe that these figures are so greatly in excess of the best estimates of the probable exports during the next few years, that they unhesitatingly arrive at the conclusion that the provision for the coal trade at the docks, taking into account the increased accommodation now being provided, is sufficient for the requirements of the trade. The Committee proceed to emphasise their belief that there is no present need for an additional dock for coal either at Kidderpore or elsewhere. After considering and rejecting the supposition that the Port Trust Railway has been insufficiently administered, the Committee conclude :—" It also appears to us that the present arrangement the by which the Port Commissioners own and administer the best line of railway, connecting the jetties and docks with the trunk lines serving the Port, possess all the merits of the Joint-Committee system, with the added advantage that the Debonebure Port of Calcutta is managed by the trade for the trade, and not in the interests of shareholders."

THE DISASTER TO THE S. S. CITY OF VENICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Further particulars of the accident to the City of Venice yesterday show that on striking the sand the vessel swung round into the stream which was running strongly and heeled over badly, throwing the passengers into the scuppers, the water pouring into the cabins and on to the submerged side of the deck. One lady was imprisoned in her cabin by the jamming of the door but was eventually extricated. Boats were lowered and ladies and children were put into them. One of them, however, leaked badly. Some of the lascars jumped overboard and were of little use but the European Crew, Officers, Captain and Stewards behaved admirably in aiding the passengers Two steam launches came alongside and a native boat, and eventually all were rescued and the passengers brought back to Calcutta wet, bruised and with only what they stood in. Tugs have been send down to endeavour to get the vessel off, but little hope is entertained of saving her.

MILITARY ITEMS.

POONA, MARCH 24.

The Uganda Regiment, which is to take the place of the Corps sent out to East Africa, some three years ago, was inspected by Brigadier-General Ventris at Kirkee yesterday. The regiment, under the command of Captain Hornby, consists of five British and twelve Native Officers, 375 N. C. O's and men, looking fit when left for Bombay to-day for sailing in the s. s. Canara, which leaves Bombay to-morrow.

The Annual Inspection of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps by Brigadier General Ventris was held yesterday on their Parade Ground. 245 turned out under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tate and eight officers. The general arrived on the ground and was received with a salute, the Corps presenting arms. After inspection, he complemented them on the general turn out and said that he would not put the men through any exercises, as he was already satisfied with what he had seen of the two Volunteer companies during field days. Before concluding the inspection Brigadier General Ventris presented long service medals to four members of the corps namely, Sergeant Callaghan, Sergeant Barwick, Lance Corporal D'Silva and Volunteer Kinchella. After the inspection was over the men marched somewhat closer and Mrs Fraser distributed the prizes gained for the Musketry Association Gold Medal won by Lance Corporal R. H. Neemuchwala, the silver medal by Sergeant R. N. Mottabhoy, the Bronze medal by Volunteer M. H. Irani Dastur, the Nosherwan Shield won by Volunteer Nariman, the Silver cups by Lance Corporal Neemuchwalla, Sergeant Mottabhoy and Volunteer S. H. Mody.

MILITARY NEWS.

The howitzer batteries which are presently expected in India will probably be stationed at Nowgong and Jhansi.

It is expected that the whole of the guns for the 18 batteries of mountain artillery will be supplied during the current year.

An official notification in the "London Gazette" states that the King has become Colonel-in-Chief of the 10th Prince of Wales's Royal Hussars and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots and Irish Guards. It makes no mention of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Horse Guards and the Gordon Highlanders, of which His Majesty was also Colonel-in-Chief when Prince of Wales.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Sinclair, P.S.C., Royal Engineers, having arrived from England, took over the duties of officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, on Friday. Captain S. M. Edward, D.S.O., officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, resumed his permanent appointment of officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, from the 22nd inst. Captain J. W. Taylor, the Welsh Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, reverted to his trooping duties in the District Staff Office from the 22nd inst.

The Punjab Command falls vacant owing to Sir Power Palmeres appointment as Commandar-in-Chief. General Egerton presumably will be confirmed.

Colonel Nixon will have the temporary rank of Major-General while employed as Deputy Adjutant-General, China Expeditionary Force.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT KARWAR.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived at Karwar at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and were met at the Bunder by the Collector, the Police Superintendent, the Civil Surgeon, and the members of the Municipality, who presented an address of welcome. Replying to the address His Excellency the Governor expressed his sincere thanks for their kind expressions of welcome and loyalty. He had been struck by the beauty and natural advantages of the harbour, and while regretting the extinction for the time being of any hopes of the inhabitants for railway connection, with the consequent development of the port, His Excellency hoped that if the trade increased, there might yet be a demand for increased means of communication inland, which might lead to the resuscitation of the question of railway extension to Karwar. The Governor assured them of sympathetic attention by the Bombay Government to any practical project for the development of the port. Lord Northcote then thanked the Karwar Municipality for the kindly references to his father and to Her Excellency Lady Northcote. His Excellency then drove to the jail, high school, and hospital, returning to camp about 10 o'clock. The party proceeds to-night up the Kalinadi to Kadra.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation will be held at the Municipal office this afternoon at 3 o'clock to dispose of the remaining business of the March Agenda. The principal items for consideration will be the Reports of two Committees of the Corporation on matters connected with the working of the City Improvement Trust. These Committees have in co-operation prepared a draft representation to Government which is to be submitted to the Corporation for adoption. At 3-30 p. m. to-day an urgency meeting of the Corporation will be held for the purpose of discussing a letter addressed by the Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary reporting the setting aside of the election of one of the Councillors elected by the Mandvi Ward to the new corporation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Corporation for April, which will be the first meeting of the new Corporation, is, we understand, fixed for Thursday, the 11th of April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China left here this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa from Bombay for Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The same Co.'s steamer China from Japan left Hongkong for Trieste on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Marquis Bacquehelm from Rangoon, left Colombo for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and is expected here on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Singapore, this day, for Penang and Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Sarats steady.

Good Bhowruggur 3 21-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-4

During the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. Chitty Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court, Mr. R M. Patel, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabboy, and Mr. M. H. Hakim will act as first, second, third, and fourth judges, while Mr. J. E. Mody, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as fifth judge. During the absence on leave of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabboy on a former occasion, Mr. Mody acted as fifth judge for six months.

Professor E. F. Morris, of Melbourne University, makes an appeal in the current "Nineteenth Century" for the establishment of an Imperial Civil Service, and especially for the opening of the Indian Civil Service to competitors from Australia by means of simultaneous examinations. The desire that young Australia should have full opportunities for service of the Empire is no doubt laudable, and many of Mr. Morris' arguments are unexceptionable. If Imperial Federation were established and if the Colonies shared to the full in the Imperial duties and responsibilities which now fall almost entirely upon the Mother, Country the claim for an Imperial Civil Service would be difficult if not impossible to resist. At present it is, to say the least, premature, and with the enlarged opportunities opening for her sons in the Federated Colonies, the lack of means of competing at their own doors for the couple of score of appointments annually falling vacant in the Indian service can scarcely be called a hardship.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE INTER-VARSITY CONTESTS.

NORTHERN UNION CUP TIES.

DEATH OF AGRA AND NATIONAL FAVOURITE

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The beginning of the end is at hand. In less than a fortnight Lent Term will be over, and in less than a month all those representative tussles now claiming universal attention. Talking of the Inter-Varsity fray, it really savours more of a Chinese puzzle year after year. "Spotting the winner" in this case is ten times more difficult than similar procedure horse racing, for public form does prevail on the Turf oftener than not. After recent events in Oxford and Cambridge competitions, it looks as if we had reached that period when—as Miss Braddon remarks of the age of the Plantagenets—"anything might happen." Hardly have we got over the surprises of the football matches when, lo! another upset of public form, records, etc., occurs referring to last Wednesday's hockey match, which ended in the victory of Cambridge by 4 goals to 1. The faces of the competitors after the fray would have afforded a study for Rembrandt or Dudley Clark. The Cantabs wore an expression of supreme pride and satisfaction, such as would have befitted Cornelia, when she was dispensing her jewels to the Roman matrons. Per contra the Oxonians looked as if, like Galatea, they had gone back to marble as a refuge for pain. Here was a practically unbeaten team, in full strength, beaten decisively by another whose record was not half so good. What is more, they deserve defeat, for their forwards rarely combined. Their passing was wild, and their work in the circle distinctly weak, while neither the halves nor backs showed anything like true form. The one exception was H. M. Tennent, who has received his South vs. North cap. The best of the Cantabs were Horne, Clayton, and Gregory (forwards). French at half, and Robertson at back ; but it was not a great game. Fast play ensued from start to finish, but science was mainly conspicuous by its absence, contrary to experts' anticipations. This was the Cantabs' sixth consecutive hockey victory, while the Inter-Varsity record for 1900-01 reads two events all.

Those still remaining for decision this term are the boat race, sports, billiards, racquets, boxing and fencing matches, golf, chess, and the Inter-Varsity Grind. If coming events really cast their shadows before, perhaps that shadow is speculative thought. Anyway, after close observation, both ways. The opinion is that honours will be fairly easy a month hence also. Let us take the so-called minor events first. On public form—and after all, that is the only real criterion one can go upon—Oxford should again win both the singles and doubles billiard matches to be decided at Oxford during the week. The Cantabs are a very feeble lot this year (26 was the highest break in the Challenge Cup competition), and the Oxonians are a particularly "nervy" couple once again. Without further ado, therefore, we plump for the Dark Blues to win in this direction. The boxing and fencing contests to be decided at Cambridge on the 13th inst. ought to be a very near thing, as last year. The boxing items will certainly be so ; but the Dark Blue fencers are too "classy" for their rivals, and as a whole Oxford should win again. By the way, Cambridge have never yet won at this meeting, inaugurated in 1897! Cambridge should win at chess again this year by an appreciable margin, and the American Universities will have to be exceptionally strong to wrest the Rice Trophy from the Sister Blues of little Isle. At golf Oxford are immensely superior this year, and they should certainly repeat their 1900 victory, albeit not by the same record margin (69 holes 0). Of the racquets and Inter-Varsity "Grind"—(i. e., point-to-point horse steeplechase)—we are not so sure just at present. Cambridge appear to hold the whip hand at racquets so far, and Oxford in the "horsey "direction—but more on these subjects in due course.

This leaves the Boat Race and Sports prospects for consideration, both of which events are already causing immense excitement generally. Unhappily, recent necessary changes in the respective representative eights have thrown back the crews not a little. Perhaps this is just as well, for it is fatal for any crew to be too forward in condition at this stage. Both will finish home-water practice to-day, and migrate to Cookham and Henley respectively, the Cantabs to-morrow and the Oxonians on Wednesday. Here they should train on and become sufficiently polished to make a satisfactory "debute" at Putney a week hence. So far, the Cantabs are the stronger, and the Oxonians the smarter combination. This year the Light Blues are veritable Sons of Anak, most of them standing over 6ft., the average weight being something better than 12st. In form they are rough and somewhat slovenly, yet there is no mistaking their immense strength and "devil." Their chief fault is a poor "beginning," albeit other and grave defects are still in evidence. The advantages possessed by Cambridge up to date are a long swing and a firmer finish, while (at present) their blades are slightly the better-together. On the whole, they have the "makings" of a very formidable crew, especially over the trying Putney to Mortlake course. The Oxonians are a lean and wiry lot—such as spoken of by Plato, and lauded by Kingsley in the pages of "Alton Locke"—and are not nearly so "beefy" as their rivals. The sort of men, for instance, who would do splendidly at Henley, if not Putney. Their chief fault is a want of leg-support at the finish of the strike, which makes them rather short back. The slides are finished too soon—before the hands are fairly into the chest. This means that the strike is not held out with legs as well as arms, and accounts for the current "shortness" of their work. In these important essentials of rhythm, watermanship, and uniformity, however, they are so far superior to their rivals. They also have great possibilities, and future progress both ways will be anxiously watched not only in this country, but America.

Northern Union football was brought into prominence on Saturday by the first round of the Northern Union Cup competition. Such miserable weather prevailed that the attendances all round suffered severely, and clubs that negotiated for the transfer of venue, such as Oldham and Broughton Rangers, reaped little if any benefit from the gates. In neither of the two matches referred to did the attendance exceed 3,000, and as a consequence the home clubs found their bargains, reckoned on the takings at the gates, unprofitable. The Manchester clubs were all drawn away from home. Broughton Rangers made it worth while for Tyldesly to come to town and suffer the inevitable defeat, but Salford and Swinton had to journey into Yokshire, whence both returned defeated. Swinton's engagement at Bradford was perhaps the most interesting fixture of the day. Swinton won the cup last year and they lead in the Lancashire Competition this season. Bradford lead in the Yorkshire Competition. Swinton have beaten the Yorkshire team twice, in friendly matches, and the odds were laid on considered to be slightly in their favour. But the conditions under which the game had to be played were so abnormal as to quite upset reasonable calculations. On a wretchedly soft ground the passing game was impossible, and it is on their fine abilities behind the scrum that Swinton always rely. Bradford were the heavier team, and, playing with the wind, they got a lead in the first half which they were well able to defend in the second. Their forwards practically won the game by means of quick dribbling rushes—an effective style of play which Yorkshire teams favour and which Lancashire men, on the other hand, seem to neglect. Perhaps Swinton will take the lesson of Saturday's defeat to heart and learn to appreciate the value of alternative tactics for dry and wet grounds, they were beaten on Saturday, and thus one of Lancashire's good chances of winning the cup disappears. But for all that, the impression will remain—it was greatly emphasised by their brilliant play against Oldham last Monday—that under normal conditions the present Swinton team is as fine a side as has yet been organised under the ægis of the Northern Union.

There were in all thirty Northern Union Cup ties on Saturday. Originally the draw provided for thirty-two, but the Elland Club inconsiderably committed suicide and left Batley without a engagement, and Werneth scratched rather than undertake the journey to Workington. A qualifying round would certainly have advantages in preventing the creation of gaps of this kind, and, further, it would save a cup round proper from fiascoes like the encounter of Leigh and Alverthorpe. Brief reference has been made to the defeat of Salford by Hull Kingston Rovers. Here again it was a case of the match being decided by a superior pack. Salford made a plucky uphill fight against a stronger side, and at half-time they were unbeaten. But two placed goals were scored against them in the second half. In some other contests in which Lancashire teams were matched against Yorkshire teams the Lancashire colours triumphed. Notably was this the case at Leeds, where Warrington had a substantial victory, and one which means much to them, because they have now an opportunity of playing all their ties up to the penultimate round at home. Barrow succeeded in getting the better of Brighouse Rangers, and Oldham, of course, had no difficulty in disposing of Otley. The general character of Saturday's matches is indicated by the fact that the winning teams scored 320 points and the losing teams only 42 points. Sixteen teams failed to secure a single point. Only two matches were drawn.

The first of the three Horse Shows held at the Royal Agricultural Hall in the spring was got through last week, and the exhibition of Shire breds was at once the largest and the best which has taken place there of late years. The Show excited a very high degree of interest, and the attendance of this general public was so good that the receipts must go some way towards defraying the expenses of the most useful competition. Among those present in the course of the Show were Lord Middleton (the President for the current year) and Lady Middleton, Lord Camperdown, Lord Coventry, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Belper, Lord Llangattock, Lord Tredegar Lord Moreton, Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir Jacob Wilson, Captain, Duncomb and Mr. Victor Cavendish (who succeeds Lord Middleton). Mr. A. Henderson, who had won the champion prize stallions four years running, did not achieve the same measure of success this year, but he won the first prize with a yearling son of his famous Buscot Harold ; and the highest honours of the Show in the male section were won by a two-year-old colt, Bearwardcote Blaze, exhibited by Mr. Walwyn, a Derbyshire breeder, who has since sold him to Lord Ellesmere for his Shire stud at Worsley. The most successful exhibitor in the female section was Lord Rothschild, whose mare Alston Rose won the special prize given for the best of the older animals, and then beat Mr. Yerburgh's Lily of the Valley in the contest for the Champion prize offered for the best filly or mare in the whole Show. The only thing wanting to make the show a complete success was the presence of the King, who last year was President, and who invariably sent some of the Sandringham Shires to compete. A very satisfactory report was presented at the annual meeting of members, as it was stated that over three thousand names were on the register of the Society, and that the excess of income over expenditure was very considerable. The death of Captain Gerald Fitzgerald will excite very general regret, as it has been due in no small measure to his ability and zeal that the Richmond Horse Show has attained such a firm hold on popular favour and become the most successful exibition of its kind in the kingdom.

Hidden Mystery, who broke his leg at Sandown Park on March 1, and was afterwards destroyed, was one of the best and most improving steeplechasers in training. He was only seven years old, was bred in Ireland, had won several important races during the last four seasons, and started favourite for last year's Grand National Steeplechase, which he would probably have won but for his being knocked over by Covert Hack just when he was going better than anything in the race. Hidden Mystery, who was by Axletree out of Secret, by Cameliard, was sold after the Aintree mishap for 3,509 gs. to Mr. Harold Beasley, for whom he won the International Steeplechase at Sandown Park, and he was greatly fancied for the approaching Grand National, his tragical end being a dire misfortune for backers, as a good deal of money had gone on him for that race.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam, the wife of the popular Master of the Fitzwilliam Hounds, Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam has met with a serious accident while hunting near Stamford, Lincolnshire. Her horse stumbled against some wire netting and rolled over her. Mrs. Fitzwilliam was picked up unconscious and conveyed to Dr. Newham's surgery at Stamford. It was there found that she had fractured her wrist, but the fear that she had sustained internal injuries happily proved unfounded. Mrs. Fitzwilliam was later in the day conveyed to Milton Hall.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE SHOP GIRL."

Perhaps of all the pieces the Bandmann Opera Company have produced, so far the "Shop Girl" has scored the greatest success by reason of it being the most mirth-inspiring. On Saturday night the theatre was crammed to its utmost capacity, and from start to finish the interest of the piece was unflagging. The plot is very simple and unravels itself in a delightfully humourous fashion. Mr. Hoolly's establishment, "The Royal Stores," finds employment for several charming girl assistants, one of whom it is suspected is the heiress to four millions sterling and the last daughter of Mr. Brown, a millionaire. The latter sets agents to work to endeavour to discover his daughter and these misled by a string of coincidences imagine that one of the girls, Ada Smith, is the heiress. Ada Smith is "walking out" with Mr. Niggles, a shop walker, but Mr. Hoolly, the proprietor of "The Royal Stores" getting an inkling of how matters stand, proposes to Ada Smith for her millions and is accepted. After his marriage the real heiress turns up in the person of Bessie Brent, another of the shop girls, much to the chagrin of Mr. Hoolly and corresponding joy of Mr. Niggles the rejected lover. The audience is kept convulsed with laughter during the opening up of the plot and to the ringing down of the curtain in the closing scene, there is not a dull moment in the piece. Mr. Harry Cole in his portrayal of the part of Mr. Niggles excelled himself and on more than one occasion fairly brought the home down. He has certainly not been seen to better advantage, the part being a strong one and giving him full scope for those powers that make him the life and soul of all the company's performances. He was ably supported by Mr. Reginald Rutter as Mr. Hoolly, Mr. Fred Coyne as "Charlie Appleby" (a young docter) Mr. H. T. Davies as "Mr. Brown" the millionaire. In the other parts Miss Florence Darley was at her best as Bessie Brent" and quite captivated the audience. Miss Florence Vin was also extremely good as "Ada Smith." To-morrow night the Bandmann Company close their short season here and Bombay theatre goers will regret that circumstances prevented their making a more lengthy stay. The Company's first visit to India, as far as Bombay is concerned, has been a great success, unfortunately the same cannot be said of their season in Calcutta where they played for three months. For some reason or other, except on rare occasions, they failed to draw good houses and we believe financially that part of their tour has not been satisfactory. Should Mr. Bandmann visit India again in 1903, as we hear he proposes doing, he will doubtless, with the experiences he has been able to gather on his first visit, arrange for a long season in Bombay.

THE LIBERAL CONGRESS AND INDIAN FAMINES.

The papers last week in reporting the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation Committee held at Rugby on the 27th of February, writes our London correspondent, only briefly referred to the resolution submitted by Mr. Romesh Dutt, C. I. E. The motion was as follows;—"That this meeting deplores the succession of severe famines which have caused the deaths of millions of people in India in recent years, and considers it necessary to prevent the recurrence of such severe calamities by moderating the land tax, extending irrigation works, and relieving, as far as possible, the annual burdensome drain on the financial resources of India, which impoverishes the people of that country." Mr. Dutt was more fortunate than was Mr. A.O. Hume on a similar occasion some years ago, possibly because the former is more tactful and less unconciliatory. But even Mr. Dutt encountered a certain amount of opposition. After his resolution had been seconded by a lady who, I believe, lectures for the British Committee of the National Congress, one speaker rose and opposed the motion on the ground that famines cannot be prevented in India ; that the means Mr. Dutt suggested were not likely to succeed and that nothing can save the country when the entire food supply failed. Then Colonel Hanna came to Mr. Dutt's assistance ; saying that there was no such thing as the entire failure of the crops throughout India ; but there was always sufficient food in one province or another if the people had money to buy with ; that the people were in a chronic state of poverty while the Government had spent something like 80 millions sterling within the last thirty years over what he called, I am told "useless trans-frontier" war. Colonel Hanna, therefore, strongly supported Mr. Dutt's resolution which was carried, only two hands being held up against it. What effect, if any, Mr. Dutt's pronouncement will have upon the Liberal leaders, remains to be seen. Very little I should say.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	19
B Mandvi, Chumbla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	16	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	48	20	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	11	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	42	80
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	28	15	23
G Mahim and Worli	12	17	27
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	35
Total	141	148	296
Same date last year	116	99	316

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chumbla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	17	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	47	15	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	23	7	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	17	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	16	15	26
G Mahim and Worli	24	21	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	41
Total	156	114	264
Total plague deaths to date	91,143	75,913	
Same date last year	129	42	339

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S REGATTA RACES.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Saturday was the third day of the Yacht Club Regatta and the races were certainly as eventful as the keenest could wish, though the chapter of accidents which attended them may rather have detracted from their pleasure, especially in the case of those who were the victims of misfortune.

The breeze at starting was moderate and from the West, but as the afternoon wore on it increased steadily, till at about 4-30 p.m. it was blowing very hard, indeed, from the N.-W., and tested to the full the stiffness of the yachts and their sailing capabilities in hard weather.

For the Challenge Cup race the following boats started :—Forella, Sapphire, Turquoise, Melody, Chita and Nanta.

The course was from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy and round Sunk Rock, leaving both to starboard ; round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port ; round Committee Vessel and round South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17½ miles.

All got over the line in good time, and set off before the wind for the first mark with spinnakers set. Forella got round first, followed by Chita, Melody, Turquoisee, Sapphire and Nanta. It was next a beat to Sunk Rock Light House, which mark Forella and Turquoise both reached about the same time. Turquoise rounded it first, having obtained the lead through Forella getting hung up in the eddy tide below the Light House. A luffing match then ensued between them, which resulted in an alleged foul and an accident to Turquoise which necessitated her retiring from the race. Forella, being practically unmanageable owing to the increased strength of the wind, went about on the starboard tack to get her top-sail down, allowing Sapphire, Melody, and Nanta to pass her. Chita had meanwhile evidently had enough of it, and had gone home, which was a pity, for, as it afterwards turned out, she could hardly have failed to have got second prize had she kept on. An accident to Forella's cross-trees necessitated her reefing, and she had to finish the course under treble-reefed main-sail and a fore-sail. Sapphire, now practically without a rival, steadily increased her lead from the others, and eventually finished twenty-six minutes in front of Melody, Nanta following the latter ten minutes later. It is rumoured that Melody fouled North Karanja Buoy, and if this turns out to be correct Nanta obtains second prize. The accident to Turquoise is much to be regretted, as she could hardly have failed to have won the Challenge Cup, while with the position as it now stands it will be very difficult for her to regain the points lost. Mr. Tebbs, her owner, is much to be sympathised with in this piece of bad luck. The results and time allowances of this race are as follows:—

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.	Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire	Lug	39'00	Mr E N Lund	3 27 45
Melody	Cutter	29'38	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 27 45
Nanta	Lug	30'18	Mr G T W Oliver	3 38 41
Forella	Cutter	36'24	Mr G S Sowell	Not taken
Chita	Yawl	33'73	Mr E Comber	"
Turquoise	Lug	29'99	Mr F Tebbs	"

The yachts not entered for the Challenge Cup event had a race of their own, starting with their handicaps in hand in the following order : Hulda, Dart, Pixie, Ian and Isca. The course was South Karanja Buoy, Sunk Rock, Light House, Committee Vessel, then round Middle Ground Buoy, South Troopship Buoy, and home a distance of nine miles.

Isca being scratch boat started last at 3-34 p. m., by which time the breeze was pretty fresh and apparently too much for Hulda, which gave up and returned home before reaching the first mark. Dart set off with the spinnaker on the wrong side and when trying to put it right upset and filled. The crew were subsequently picked up by a buggalow, but the yacht has not yet been found. Pixie in turn also gave up, and the only two left to continue the race were Ian and Isca, and a very good race they made of it, indeed. On the beat to South Karanja Buoy Sunk Rock, Isca considerably reduced her distance from Ian, while on the close haul from the latter mark to the Committee Vessel she continued to gain on her rival. A stern chase is, however, a long one, and Ian led the way round the Committee Vessel, and started on the short additional course round Middle Ground Buoy and South Troopship Buoy two minutes ahead. Although only lower canvas was set, both boats were pretty well over-powered by the strength of the wind. It was a gybe round Middle Ground Buoy. Ian got round first, but for some reason elected to go outside the island. Isca got to windward of the island, however, and thereby scored over her opponent, rounding the next mark before her, and maintaining her lead to the end, she won the race by two minutes. The following are the results of this race :

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	Time. H. M. S.
Isca	.....	.....	5 39 31
Ian	.....	.....	5 41 52
Pixie	Sloop	Mr E R Smetham	Gave up
Dart	Sloop	Mr G C Swetenham	"
Hulda	Sloop	Mr C W S Coe	"

The "Tomtit" race was also a hard sailed one. Four boats started on the same course as the one above. Three boats, however, only finished as Tomtit met with an accident and had to be towed home. Meg rounded South Caranja Buoy first, followed by Titmouse and Clutha. On the beat to Sunk Rock, Titmouse overtook Meg and rounded this mark before her, and maintained her lead throughout, winning the race by about two minutes from Meg. This makes Mr. Hopkins the winner of the third race in the Regatta—the best record in the history of the Tomtit class. The following are the results of this race. :—

Boat's name.	Colour of Hull.	Owner.	Time. H. M. S.
Titmouse	.....	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 32 5
Meg	.....	Varnish ..... Mr G H Byrne	5 34 17
Clutha	.....	Red ..... Capt Smith, I M S	5 36 35
Tomtit	.....	Grey ..... Dr F M Gibson	Not taken

The Ships' boat race was also well-contested, and the result was of course 12-5.

Boat's Name.	Length.	Entered by	Time. H. M. S.
H M S Plassy's Cutter	25ft.		2 46 30
R I M Dookyard Cutter	26ft.	Mr A Mitchell	3 5 26
H M S Magdala's Cutter	28ft.	Mr D C Scott	3 21 17
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	27ft.	Mr T Shanahan	3 27 3
H M S Magdala's Cutter	25ft.	Mr L Bridie	Not taken
H M S Assaye's Cutter	25ft.	Lt H Morland	3 30 55

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

A preliminary meeting of influential native citizens was held on Saturday last at the chambers of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Messrs. D. E. Watcha, L. N. Banajee, Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil, N. Kabrajee, Sorabjee Bhimjee Wadia, Nanu Narayen Kothare, D. A. Khare,

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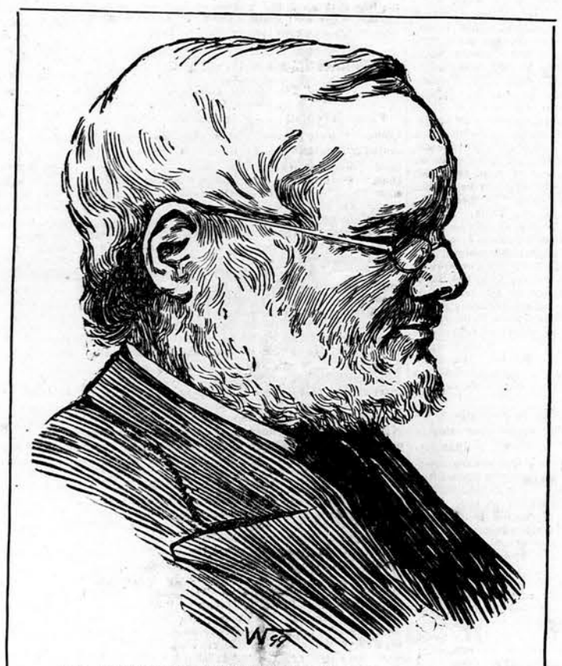

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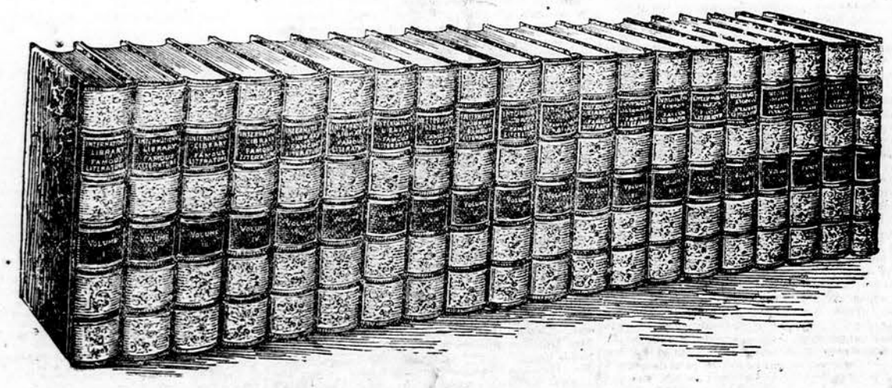

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. Lewis Smith has contributed a very instructive little note to "Nature" on the employment of phosphorescence in photography under circumstances which do not permit of the use of ordinary light. Mr. Smith refers to the case of the reproduction of figures from rare books which may not be allowed to be removed from the library to which they belong. The use of ordinary artificial light is often prohibited in such cases, and the manipulation of a camera is is also pointed out may involve difficulties of a practical nature not readily overcome. Accordingly, Mr. Lewis Smith proposes an ingenious mode of attaining the desired end. He coats a piece of cardboard with a phosphorescent substance which is exposed to sunlight or to the rays of an arc lamp. This is placed at the back of the engraving which to be copied. Then in front of the engraving or page a dry plate is placed. The book is then shut for a period of time regulated by the thickness of the paper used in its pages. This period, Mr. Lewis Smith says, will vary from eighteen to sixty minutes. The plate is then placed in the usual dark receptacle to await development in the ordinary way. There is no injury possible of infliction on the book, so that the most rigid of librarians may posses his soul in ease and patience. It is suggested that if films be employed in place of plates, a whole series of reproductions may be obtained from different engravings in one book at the same time. Finally, if the phosphorescent card is placed on a warm surface (Mr. Lewis Smith suggests the knob of a metal vessel warmed by water to 20 deg. C.) the time occupied in exposure of the plate may be shortened. A specimen of a reproduction taken by this method and reproduced as an illustration in the journal seems to testify to the success of this process.

Everyone who has sailed on the sea at night must have seen the phosphorescence of the waves. Coleridge's description of this phenomenon in "The Ancient Mariner" will be familiar to most of my readers, as also will Sir Walter Scott's allusion to the "mimic fires" of the ocean. The weird light of the sea when existing in a diffused state, and over large areas, is due to the presence of hordes of humble animalcules belonging to that division of the animal world known as the Infusoria. The Noctiluca (I believe this old designation has been altered to Pyrocystis) is the type of the race; a minute organism, somewhat kidney-shaped, and possessing a single lash-like appendage or cilium. The protoplasm, or living matter, of the animalcule exerts the power of converting so much of its living energy into light, a proceeding illustrated in a different fashion in the familiar firefly, which, however, sends its energy into special light-producing organs, and thus develops its glow. Certain jelly-fishes are also markedly phosphorescent, and there is the creature allied to them somewhat, the "Venus Girdle," which at night appears as a long waving band of flame. Finally we have the "ubiquitous microbe" enrolling certain of its kith and kin in the category of light-producing organism. Certain species of bacteria are phosphorescent, and the glow that is seen under circumstances, where putrefaction is proceeding (notably when fish is going to the bad) is due to the presence of such minute forms of life.

Most people who are in the habit of using wax vestas must have noticed that of late days the heads of the matches often become detached on the slightest touch, and in addition to rendering the vestas useless constitute a source of danger from fire when the heads are trampled on. From all one sees, I am afraid we are being supplied with a very inferior kind of match nowadays, and my experience points to certain red-headed vestas as the greatest offender in this respect. I should like to warn my readers of another danger which arises from these badly made matches. A few days ago, in striking one, the head flew off, and by ill-luck struck my eye of this flight. The result was a burn which, slight as it was, caused me a night of pain, and about twelve hours, additional misery and inability to see properly. Such an accident, if of a more serious nature, might very readily result in the loss of an eye. Therefore, in addition to warning my readers, I may appeal to the matchmakers to give us safer products. I should not be surprised if I may be told that the matches I complain of were made in Germany, or somewhere further from the bounds of the King's dominions.

The ordinary "living picture" machine displays its series of photographs from a long film of celluloid nature. It has been a source of objection on the part of many photographers that the difficulties in the way of preparing a long film are often very great, the wonder being that in so many cases results of high excellency have been attained. An ingenious variation on the original process replaces the film by a circular plate of glass, on which the photographs are taken. This plate, while it rotates, has also imparted to it a side motion so that there is ultimately found a regular spiral series of impressions. From this negative plate or disc, with its hundreds of pictures, a positive is developed, and the single plate placed in the camera duly illuminated, and the disc rotated, reproduces the living picture on a screen. This invention—that of a Mr. L. Kramm—will commend itself, no doubt, to many persons whose resources do not enable them to prepare films. A plate, I understand, will take about 600 impressions, which are of smaller size, however, than those reproduced by the film method.

Professor Nipher, of Washington University, has discovered that sensitised plates which have been exposed to sunlight will serve for Roentgen ray photographs. They give a positive image on development, and they can be developed by the feeble light of an ordinary lamp; so that fine details which may be lost by over-development can be carefully observed.

Professor Girard, of the Agronomic Institute, France, has presented a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in which he advocates gorse as fodder for cattle. Two and-a-half weights of gorse are, he estimates, equal to a weight of meadow hay; but it should be crushed before use. It is more digestible by horses and sheeps than is lucerne. It grows on sterile soils, and is the golden plant of primitive land as the lupin is that of sandy soils.

An acetylene automobile is causing talk in France. The usual gasoline reservoir is replaced by an acetylene generator, and it covers 70 miles at a speed of 8 to 10 miles an hour. The motor developes 8 to 10 horse-power, and if necessary it can also work with gasoline.

In some libraries it is forbidden to take away the books, and this rule has led Mr. Jervis-Smith to devise a method for photographing plates in the library. Cardboard coated with phosphorescent matter is exposed to sunlight and placed behind the plate or writing to be copied. A dry photographic plate is put over the page and the book is closed for a time, depending on the thickness of the paper and varying from 15 to 60 minutes. The sensitive plate is then withdrawn and stored in a dark box for development. A cloth can be used to cover the book while the photographic plate is manipulated. The process does not injure the book, and when films are used, many copies can be made together. The time of exposure is diminished by heating the phosphorescent card with a hot metal plate under it. The temperature should not be over 20 degrees Centigrade when using films.

It has been pointed out in "The Globe" that wireless telegraphy might cover long distances by repeating stations at intervals, and we have also reported the delicate repeater of M. Guarine. It is now stated that both he and Marconi are convinced that messages could be sent 300 miles at a stretch. If so, and with self-acting repeaters every 300 miles, the Atlantic could be spanned by seven or eight floating stations, and some ten times as many repeaters would carry a message round the world.

According to M. Souleyre in the "Revenue Scientifique," the tradition of a deluge, which is very widespread, indicates that in the dawn of human history great cataclysms were produced, and he ascribes that which caused the remarkable gorge of Constantine in Algeria to the same time as the "flood" which submerges the plains of Babylonia, at least 5,700 years ago.

It is an objection to motor car ambulances in America that they do not warn people out of the way like the old horse ambulances, and it is suggested that whistles or big gongs should be employed on them.

Messrs. Timmis and Lavezzari have brought out a method for working the "block system" of railway signals by electricity, which is fully illustrated in "La Nature."

Professor Edgeworth David and Mr. Rittman have discovered a great series of rock over 9,000 feet thick, and extending for many hundreds of square miles, in New South Wales. They are built up of the siliceous cases of minute sea organisms, a million to the cubic inch.

"Nature" chronicles the death of Mr. F. Pullar, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, who, with Sir John Murray, lately published admirable charts of the depths of Scottish lakes. He was only 26, and perished like a hero. While skating on Airthrey Loch, near Bridge of Allan, a young lady fell through the ice, and he plunged in with his skates on to save her. He kept her afloat for ten minutes, but, in spite of determined efforts to save them, both perished. Spectators testify that he could have saved himself but for his devotion to duty. He was an only son and warm sympathy is expressed for his family.

The "heathen Chinee" is supposed to be an adept at dissimulation and deceit, but according to M. Paul d'Enjoy, the ethnologist, this view is like a good many others regarding nations, very unjust. Penalty by law illustrates the moral standard of a country. In France, for example, which pleases itself on being the sanctuary of freedom, defamation of character is punishable by imprisonment for five days to six months, and a fine of 25 to 2,000 francs. Denunciation to the police is liable to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 100 to 3,000 francs. In China the law strikes defamer and denouncer with the same rigour, under one qualification, namely, that of "liar." In fact, the Chinese law is so particular and strict with regard to liars that many Europeans who are regarded by themselves and their acquaintance as the essence of respectability would inevitably suffer from it.

Macaroni is made from hard red wheat from the Black Sea, mixed with Italian wheat, especially from Foggia. The coarse flour is kneaded in hot water, then pressed through holes, cut into lengths, and dried. Macaroni is now made by machinery, despite a prejudice in favour of hand-made, and the best comes from the Torre dell Annunziata.

Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, the well-known Irish mathematical physicist, who died recently, was regarded by some as the most promising successor of Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh. Professor Lodge has written an eloquent appreciation of him.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

SPECIAL DECREES.

We give below an abstarct of four decrees issued by the Emperor on the 13th inst :—

The first decree states that the Emperor, in thinking over the events of June last at Peking and the present result throughout the country is now perfectly convinced that the whole trouble occasioned by the Boxer uprising was really due to the encouragement given to the Boxers by certain Princes, Nobles and Ministers who ought to have known better. The Emperor therefore considers the two previous decrees he had issued, ordering the punishment of the guilty officers too lenient and it must therefore be increased. The most guilty of the Princes the Emperor considers to be Prince Chuang, 1st Order, as he led the way in encouraging the Boxers to attack the foreign Legations and further issued anti-foreign proclamations contrary to the treaties. Prince Chuang is therefore commanded to commit suicide forthwith, the act of self-destruction to be formally witnessed by Ke Pachua, acting President of the Court of Censors. Prince Tuan and Duke Lan were also guilty of the same acts as Prince Chuang; but in consideration of their near relationship to the Throne, they are by extra act of grace to be banished to Kashgaria and perpetually imprisoned. Yu Hsien, ex-Governor of Shansi, for having murdered very many missionaries and converts in that province, was the other day commanded to be banished to Kashgaria, to which territory he is now on his way. As soon as he reaches Lanchou, the capital of Kansu, he is to be at once summarily decapitated on the spot; the Provincial Judge of Kansu, Ho Fu-k'uo, is to see the carrying out of these commands. Tung Fu-hsiang, in his ignorance of international amenities outraged the treaties and deserves serious punishment but, in consideration of his brilliant services in Kashgaria and Kansu against the Mahommedan rebels, he is by extra act of grace merely degraded to the rank of a Captain and transferred to some equivalent post. With reference to Ying Nien (Mancbu), President of the Court of Censors, owing to his having tried to remonstrate with Prince Chuang when the latter issued his anti-foreign proclamations and other outrageous acts, Ying Nien deserves some mercy to be extended to him and he is therefore cashiered and cast into prison there to await capital punishment. Chao Shu-chiao, also, is to be imprisoned on the same basis as Ying Nien in the prison of the Hsian local yamen. Hsu Tung and Kang Yi who eventually committed suicide are to have their posthumous honours withdrawn. Finally, the Emperor hopes that, after the proclamation of the above decree, the Powers will perceive that the present troubles were really due to the outrageous encouragement of the Boxers by the guilty officials above-named, who are now ordered to punishment, and that the Throne had no intention nor desire at all to break friendly relations with the Powers.

The second decree commands that the patriotic Ministers, Hsu Ching-cheng, Yuan Ch'ang, Hsu Yung-i, Li Shan (Manchu) and Lien Yuan (Manchu) who were basely accused by the guilty Princes and Ministers of being traitors last July, and accordingly cashiered and ordered to death, are to be returned their official ranks.

The third decree commands that Ch'i Hsiu (Manchu), President of the Board of Rites, and Hsu Ch'eng-yu (son of Hsu Tung—Chinese Bannerman), Vice President of the Board of Punishments, be cashiered, while Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang are to investigate their cases and report the result to the Throne.

The fourth decree is a self-accusing one which is supposed to be written by the Emperor himself, saying that it was his lack of virtues, his unworthiness, etc., which have brought the Empire to its present pass, etc., and he declares his sorrow and repentance of his sins.

THE RETURN OF THE COURT TO PEKING.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that a decree has been issued to the Chinese officials in Peking to hasten the repairs needed in the Palaces of the "Forbidden City," in order to be ready for the Court when it starts on its return to Peking in the beginning of the 2nd moon (latter part of March next).

PRINCE TUAN.

Although there have been many rumours printed in the native papers as to the whereabouts of Princes Tuan and Chuang and Duke Lan, some even locating them in the neighbourhood of Hsian, a telegram from that city received here yesterday from reliable sources positively states that these Princes are still north of Ninghsia, with some Mongol Princes, amongst whom the former took refuge in October last. The telegram also states that since the decree issued in December last cashiering Tung Fu-hsiang of his rank and titles, that General had also left Lanchou almost immediately afterwards for his native city of Ninghsia, and is doubtless in close communication with the refugee Princes. Ex-General Tung Fu-hsiang is reported to have brought to his home over 40 carts of plunder and loot from Peking, whilst his personal troops also returned home with him laden with gold and silver to overflowing.

THE CHUCHOU MASSACRE.

The delay in pressing for the punishment of Yung Ch'uan (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Chekiang, Po Tsu-ling, ex-Taotai of Chuchou—the scene of the massacre of missionaries last July—and their guilty officials and gentry has emboldened Yung Ch'uan to appeal to the Empress Dowager, his mistress, to get him called up to Hsian, where he may rest under her immediate protection instead of staying in Hangchow in danger every day of being arrested and thrown into prison to wait decapitation at the demand of the foreign Powers. The chances are that if there be any further delay in exacting just reprisals for the Chuchou massacre we may soon find Yung Ch'uan comfortably and happily journeying toward Hsian, and then when demand is made for his person to take his portion of the punishment but the replay will be that he was unable to undergo the hardships of the journey forth and had therefore died en route. From a Hangchow letter of the 24th inst., we learn that Yu, the Brigadier-General Chuchou, has already been given out as dead.

THE REACTIONISTS AT HSIAN.

According to a private telegram from that city, in spite of the recent determined attitude of the Allies in demanding the punishment of the authors and instigators of the recent troubles, and the back-down of the Court, still continue almost daily to memorialise the Throne advocating war to the knife with the Foreign Powers. Some of these memorials, it is said, have been favourably received by the Empress-Dowager and La Ch'uan-lin, but in spite of prudential advice from Wang Wen-shao and Yung Lu, it still remains to be seen how far the Empress Dowager has been influenced by the memorials.

MORE GUILTY OFFICIALS.

The 'Sinwenpao' states that Li Hung-chang and Prince Ching have received a dispatch from the Foreign Ministers at Peking demanding the arrest of Wang Peiyou (a Board official promoted Governor of Peking last May by the Empress Dowager in order to organise the Boxers of Peking); Hsi Nailing, Vice-President of the Censorate; Ch'ang Ling (Manchu), an ex-president of a Board, already cashiered; Hsu Wen-tsung a Secretary of the Grand Council; and a Manchu Colonel named Wen Jui. All the above-named officials are wanted for connection with the Boxers last year."—"N. C. Herald."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ROYAL TOUR AND INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday March 1 Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it would be possible to include in the course of the forthcoming tour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominions of Canada a visit to the Empire of India, where the presence of the heir to the Throne with his Consort would be regarded as most agracious compliment by the princes and peoples, and be productive of beneficent results similar to those which followed the memorable visit, 30 years ago of his Majesty the King as Prince of Wales.

Mr. Balfour: In answer to my hon. friend I have to say that the pressure upon the time of their Royal Highnesses is so great that it would be impossible to carry out the scheme, I am afraid, which he suggests.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the area, approximately, of that portion of the proposed new province situate beyond the present frontiers of his Majesty's Indian Possessions, and stated to be as comprised in the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kuram, Tochi, and Wano; and the estimated annual cost of the military occupation and political administration of these trans-frontier regions under the proposed scheme; and will the cost of maintenance be made an Imperial charge, this being a matter of Imperial defence.

Lord G. Hamilton: The aggregate area of the present agencies will not be affected by the substitution of the authority of the Government of India for their control in the place of the authority of the Government of the Punjab. I have no estimate of their present extent.

Until the details of the transfer are settled I cannot estimate the annual cost. The charges will continue to borne, as they are at present, by the Government of India.

Mr. Schwann also asked: Will the subtraction from the Punjab of its four western districts and placing them under the Political Department at Simla or Calcutta withdraw them and their populations from the jurisdiction of the Chief Court at Lahore and from the ordinary revenue and public works administration of the Punjab Government; and can he say if any dissents or opinions have been recorded pursuant to the Act of 1858, Sections 29, 24, in course of the correspondence and proceedings of the Secretary of State in Council during the working up of the scheme for organisation for the proposed new province; and whether such dissents or opinions will be placed before Parliament. As an early date in accordance with Sections 54, 55 of the Act of 1858.

Lord G. Hamilton: No final decision has been arrived at on the matters mentioned in the first part of the question. The answer to the second part of question is in the affirmative and the papers relating to the subject should be in the hands of the House in the course of a few hours.

THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the evidence of Feb. 7 before the Famine Commission of Mr. Lely, Commissioner in Goojerat, to the effect that owing to the exhaustion of the soil, the fall in price of sugar and cotton, the disuse of the old custom of grain storage for home consumption, and the loss of 70 per cent. of their cattle, here has been a complete breakdown among the cultivators of Goojerat:

And, whether, seeing that Mr. Lely repeatedly urged a suspension of 42 per cent. of the revenues last year in Goojerat, he can state the grounds on which the Bombay Government refused to remit more than 20 per cent.; is he aware that owing to the force of circumstances only 28 per cent. could be collected; and can he explain why the proposed suspensions of revenue were not earlier made known to the people.

Mr. Caine also asked; Whether his attention has been drawn to the evidence before the Famine Commission of Mr. Dalal, famine commissioner in Baroda showing the benefit to the suffering cultivators of the wells constructed by the Baroda State in the Kadi district; and whether, with reference to Mr. Dalal's statement that the people of Kadi are less poor than those of Ahmedabad, he will consider the desirability of extending the benefits of this system to the neighbouring British district of Ahmedabad.

Lord G. Hamilton: As the circumstances to which the hon. member's questions refu are now being inquired into by a commission in India. I must await the arrival of their report before I can express any opinion on the subject.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PEKING LINE HANDED OVER: RUSSIA RETAINS £120,000 WORTH OF STOCK.

(From the Mail papers of March 1 to 8.)

The handing over the Shan-hai-kwan-Peking Railway (recently in Russian possession) by the Germans to the British is now practically complete. The utmost credit (says a Tientsin despatch to the "Mail") is due to the loyal and energetic action of Count von Waldersee in the matter. One matter, however, has not been settled. The Russians still hold £120,000 worth of railway property belonging to the English concessionaires, and the chance of obtaining this seems poor indeed. For instance, some of the British locomotives are actually working on the Russian lines, and the Manchurian company declares its intention of retaining them despite protests. This matter is still the subject of negotiations with St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that General Linevitch, having withdrawn the troops which protected the Yang-tsun Shan-hai-kwan line, reports as follows:—"At every point I met with expressions of genuine and sincere feeling on the part of the Chinese on their separation from the Russian soldiers. Everywhere the Chinese came in procession, presented bread and salt to the troops, and hospitably received them. Deputations of Chinese also came to me at the different stations, sincerely thanking me for having protected their houses from robbers. Everywhere I hear the same words that so far only the Russians have really protected the Chinese, and that on their departure the Chinese will be without protection, and bad times will be in store for them. At nearly every point I was begged by the Chinese to leave at least two soldiers for their protection. I consider it my duty to bring under your Excellency's notice the heroism displayed by our soldiers and the feelings of respect and confidence entertained for them by the Chinese. Wherever it was in any way possible I complied with the requests of the Chinese."—Reuter.

THE LEGATION QUARTER.

It appears that the Foreign Ministers at Peking have agreed to make use, either for the Legations themselves of for the fortifications which it is proposed to erect, of the premises of the Boards of Civil Revenue, War, Works, Rites, Astronomy, and Medicine, the place where the Imperial sacrifices are offered, one of the Imperial ancestral halls, the Imperial carriage park, the Hanlin College, the Imperial bank, the Mint, and much Chinese private property, besides the customs premises. It is doubtful that the Chinese whose property is taken will obtain any compensation beyond a note calling on the Chinese Government for payment.

A dispute has arisen (says the special correspondent of the "Morning Post") in regard to the large plans drawn up by the Military Committee proposing the erection of forts, the posting of guns, etc. The majority of the Ministers appear to be gradually realising that the less there is of fortification the greater will be the possibilities of intercourse between foreigners and natives. It is fairly certain that any extensive defensive measures in the capital will induce the Court to remain away and to establish a capital elsewhere. Such an appearance of timidity on the part of the Ministers is, however, a poor guarantee of security for foreigners in other parts of China, and it is likely to frustrate the further opening of the country to foreign enterprise.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Friday afternoon Baron d'Estournelles addressed a question to the Government on the subject of affairs in China. M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that French troops had had to remain in China for the sole purpose of obtaining guarantees for the future. "It is asked, Is it true that a large expedition is preparing against China? Such an expedition presupposes a previous understanding. Now no expedition of such a nature has been either considered or projected. But we cannot say that we shall not undertake one. All that can be said is that we shall not take part in any expedition without weighty reasons which will first be submitted for the judgment of the Chamber. It is in China's interest to give satisfaction, so that the evacuation of her territory may be accelerated. France has loyally co-operated in the establishment of order in China with no other object than that of securing a final settlement which shall not be contrary to her interests.

COURT'S PROPOSED RETURF TO PEKING.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports from Paoting-fu that he journeyed thither with two mandarins sent from Prince Li Hung Chang in order to visit the route between Shen-si and Peking and to make preparations for the return of the Court.

A Shanghai telegram says that Yuan-shih-kai's bodyguard, with transport, is leaving on Wednesday for Honan, to escort the Emperor on his return to Peking.

The Imperial Edicts lately issued would appear to indicate (says the Tientsin correspondent of the "Standard") that the Emperor Kwang-su is regaining power. Count von Waldersee, however, puts no faith in Chinese promises, and is issuing renewed orders to the allied forces to hold themselves in readiness for a possible expedition on March 7. General Cummings will command the British contingent if a column is sent. The opinion is expressed here that an expedition to the hills would be inexpedient without stronger forces than are available, as the German transport is inadequate for an expedition separated some distance from its base.

RUSSIA'S HOLD ON MANCHURIA.

THE ACTION OF JAPAN.

Publicity is given in St. Petersburg to the following semi-official statement:—

"We learn from an entirely trustworthy source that the text of a Russo-Chinese Convention regarding Manchuria has been mutilated in the foreign press in order to excite distrust of Russia. In particular, the incongruity of the article cited concerning Niuchwang strikes the eye. If it has been the desire of Russia to conclude a special treaty with China, it can only be with the one single purpose of realising her wish to give Manchuria back to China, and to lay down the conditions on which the evacuation of that province is capable of being carried out."

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" states that although six Powers—England, Japan, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States—have addressed similar academic remonstrances to China against the inadvisability of conducting negotiations at the present time with any individual Power tending to impair China's sovereignty over any portion of her territory, there is every reason to believe that China will sign the Russian convention in full, Russia having formally intimated that the terms are irrevocable. Japan, however, has notified China that in the event of Russia's being granted any advantages, territorial or commercial, Japan will require equivalent advantages.

To render China more willing speedily to sign the convention, M. de Giersadds the "Times" correspondent) has informed Li Hung Chang that Russia will not participate in the demand for the execution of ten provincial officials guilty of inhuman murders of white men, whose death justles demands. Thus the murdered English men, women, and children may be described as England's contribution towards securing to Russia the advantages derived from this conved from convention.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" states that in conversation with a well informed personage, he asked what the reasonable issue of the present crisis might be, and was told, "Russia will most probably draw in her claws—at least formally. She can all the more easily do this, as she will after all get what she wants in Manchuria. Russia need not risk a conflict about formalities. Moreover, the moral, political, and military weight of the protesting Powers is too great for Russia to go against it, apart from the fact that Japan is very much in earnest in her opposition. As it is, Japan alone, assisted by the benevolent neutrality of England, would be able to check Russia. Germany, in any case, would never think of participating in anything but platonic diplomatic action. Russia made the mistake of trying to get her prey legalised by treaty. If she had not had that ambition, to which one is quite unaccustomed in her, she might have quietly reaped the fruits of her tenacious policy in the Far East."

"NO CONCESSIONS"—ACTION BY ENGLAND, JAPAN, AND GERMANY.

The Peking correspondent of the "Mail" understands that Great Britain, Japan, and Germany have made united representations to China—in the person of Li Hung Chang—advising her not to grant any special concessions to subjects of any nationality. The representations refer to Manchuria as well as to the rest of China. The Russian Convention respecting the future of this province has not yet been ratified by China. There is great satisfaction at the statesmanlike attitude of Japan.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, fearing to take up a strong position in regard to Manchuria, frequently telegraphs to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang for instructions regarding the Manchurian Agreement. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Japan have threatened (says the "Post's" correspondent) to take action against China if she permits Russia's dictation, but they do not propose to ask Russia the meaning of her action.

The United States Government, which is the most friendly to Russia and like her, is adopting a policy of withdrawal, may persuade Russia to forego a Protectorate over Manchuria as a preventive against equal encroachments on the part of the other Powers leading to the disintegration of China. Hitherto, however, the United States Government has been content with fine phrases regarding peace, justice and generosity.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries, if they receive no real support, will yield to Russia. They are disgusted with the rest of the Powers.

MR. MOLLISON will take up his appointment as Director of Agriculture with the Government of India in the autumn. Meanwhile he proceeds on six months' leave.

GENERAL BOTHA'S refusal to accept the British terms seems rather to indicate that he never intended to surrender, and only opened up negotiations in order to gain a little breathing time, for General French was pressing very hard at his heels. We expect that by this time Botha's commando has crossed the Delagoa Bay Railway and is making hard for the Zoutpansberg, from which General French will have no little difficulty in expelling it.

THE price at which rice is retailed in different parts of Bengal varies considerably. From returns for three months published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and taking one division, of the Presidency, as an example, we observe that while a rupee would, on the average, purchase at Magura in the Jessore district fourteen seers of rice, at Satkira, in the Khulna district, prices for the quarter averaged 10 seers 10 2-3 chittacks per rupee.

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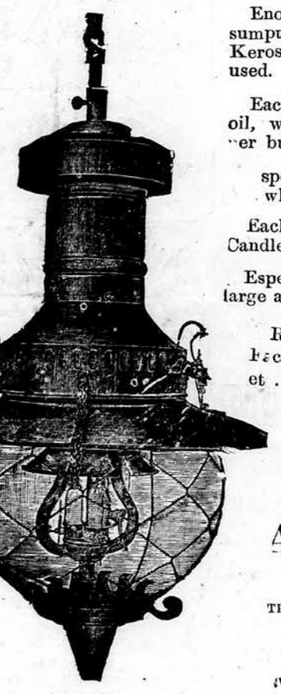
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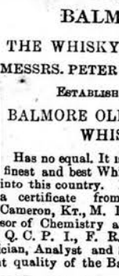

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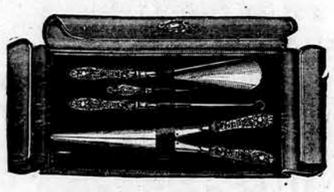
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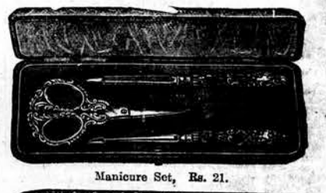
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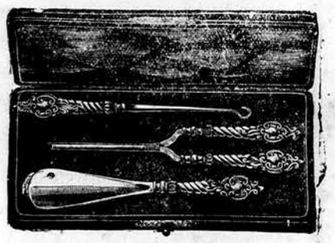
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